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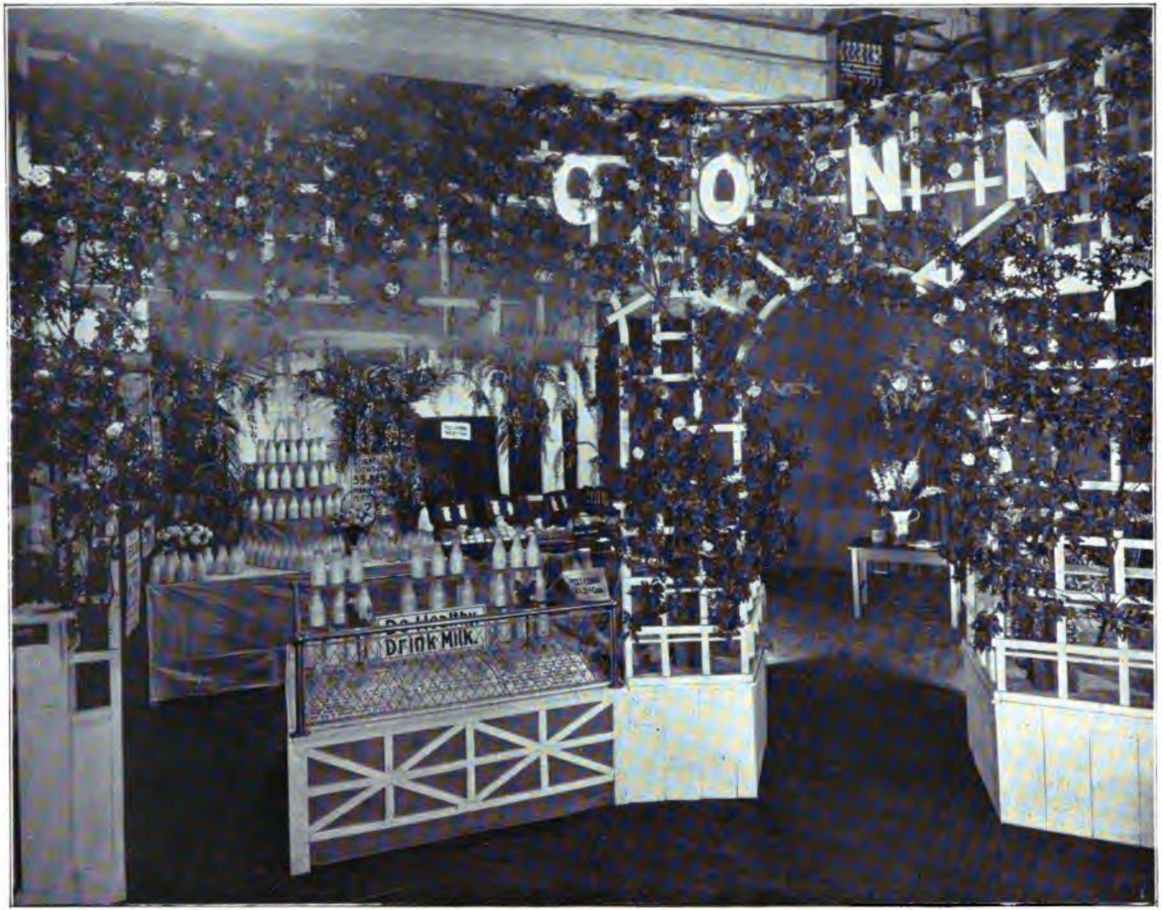

SECTION OF CONNECTICUT EXHIBIT AT EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION, 1922.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No 18

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF THE

Connecticut
State Board of Agriculture

June 30, 1921

Printed in Compliance with Statute

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
ROOM 62, CAPITOL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

EVERETT J. LAKE,

Governor of Connecticut.

Sir:—

In accordance with the provisions of the statute I have the honor, as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to submit herewith the Report of the Board for the year ending June 30th, 1921.

Very respectfully yours,

LEONARD HOLMES HEALEY,

Secretary.

Hartford, July 1, 1921.

State of Connecticut

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZED 1866. RE-ORGANIZED 1907.

1921

His Excellency, EVERETT J. LAKE, ex-officio.

Members Appointed by the Governor and Senate.

		Term expires
C. E. Beach,	West Hartford,	July 1, 1921
W. A. Spaulding,	Norfolk,	July 1, 1923
Wilson H. Lee,	Orange,	July 1, 1921
Philo T. Platt,	Newtown,	July 1, 1923
Henry H. Lyman,	Middlefield,	July 1, 1923

Members Appointed by the General Assembly

Hartford County,	N. Howard Brewer, Hockanum,	January, 1921
New Haven County,	Charles R. Treat, Orange,	July 1, 1921
New London County,	James B. Palmer, Norwich	July 1, 1921
Fairfield County,	F. E. Blakeman, Oronoque,	July 1, 1921
Windham County,	Everett E. Brown, Pomfret Center,	July 1, 1923
Litchfield County,	H. P. Deming, Winsted,	July 1, 1928
Middlesex County,	F. S. Chapman, Old Saybrook,	July 1, 1923
Tolland County,	Charles A. Thompson, Melrose,	July 1, 1923

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Governor Everett J. Lake, President ex-officio.

Wilson H. Lee,	Orange,	Vice President
Charles A. Thompson,	Melrose,	Treasurer
Dr. E. H. Jenkins,	New Haven,	Chemist
Dr. G. P. Clinton,	New Haven	Botanist
Dr. W. E. Britton,	New Haven	Entomologist
N. S. Platt,	New Haven,	Pomologist
Leonard H. Healey,	North Woodstock,	Secretary
Hallie G. Root,	West Hartford,	Ass't Secretary

Executive Committee and Auditors.

N. H. Brewer C. R. Treat J. B. Palmer

Charles R. Treat, Orange, Connecticut
Trustee Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

Everett E. Brown, Pomfret Center, Connecticut.
Trustee Connecticut Agricultural College.

CONNECTICUT
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The Connecticut State Board of Agriculture was established by act of Legislature, holden in New Haven on the first day of May, 1866. Said act provided that the Board should consist of the Governor, one person appointed from each county by the incorporated agricultural societies in each county receiving an annual bounty from the State, and four other persons appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

This Board was empowered to receive and hold donations or bequests for promoting agricultural education and the general interests of husbandry; to prescribe forms for and regulate the returns required from agricultural societies.

The Secretary was required by statute to visit different sections of the State annually, for the purpose of inquiring into the methods and wants of practical husbandry, ascertaining the adaptation of agricultural products to soil, climate, and markets, encouraging the establishment of agricultural libraries and reading rooms, and disseminating agricultural information by lectures or otherwise.

For the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals, the Board could prohibit the introduction of any such animals into the State, and could quarantine any infected animal in the State. The Board could also appoint three commissioners on diseases of domestic animals, having all of the powers of the Board in regard thereto.

By act of the General Assembly of 1897, the Board was reorganized to consist of one member from each county of the State, elected by the Senators and Representatives of said counties respectively, and the power to investigate the contagious diseases of domestic animals was given to one commissioner, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Legislature of 1899 amended this act by providing for the appointment of one member from each congressional district by the Governor, making the Board to consist of twelve members as formerly, with the Governor as president, *ex-officio.*

The Legislature of 1913 again amended this act to comply with the redistricting of the State, providing for an appointment by the Governor of one member from each of the five congressional districts, so that the Board now consists of thirteen members, with the Governor as president, *ex-officio.*

The statute, in part, reads as follows: "The State Board of Agriculture shall consist of the governor, who shall be *ex-officio* president of the board, and thirteen other persons. During the first month of the session of the general assembly in 1919, and quadrennially thereafter, the governor shall appoint one member of said board from the second congressional district, one member from the fourth congressional district and one member from the fifth congressional district, and during the first month of the session of 1921, and quadrennially thereafter, he shall appoint one member from the first congressional district and one member from the third congressional district. Such appointments shall be made with the consent of the senate. During the first month of the session of the general assembly in 1919, and quadrennially thereafter, the senators and representatives of each of the counties of Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex and Tolland shall elect for each of said counties a resident of such county to be a member of said board, and during the first month of the session of 1921, and quadrennially thereafter, the senators and representatives of each of the counties of Hartford, New Haven, New London and Fairfield shall elect for each of said counties a resident of such county to be a member of said board. Each of said members shall hold office for four years from the first of July succeeding such appointment or election. Vacancies that occur when the general assembly is not in session may be filled by appointment by the governor until the Wednesday of the third week of the session of the next general assembly, and vacancies so filled, or occurring during a session of the general assembly, may be filled for the unexpired portion of terms as herein provided for elections or appointments for full terms."

Section 2072 of the General Statutes reads in part as follows: "The board shall, during the month of June in each year, appoint a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers as the board shall determine who shall hold office for the term of one year from the first day of July next succeeding their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The treasurer shall give a bond of four thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties."

Hon. Theodore S. Gold of West Cornwall was elected the first secretary in 1866, and was re-elected each year until July 1, 1901, when he was succeeded by Col. James F. Brown of Stonington. Colonel Brown held the office until July 1, 1909, when he was succeeded by I. C. Fanton of Westport, who held the office until July 1, 1911, when the board elected Leonard H. Healey of North Woodstock, the present secretary.

Capitol, Hartford, July 7, 1920.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at the Bond Hotel July 7th. Minutes of the meeting held June 23rd at Fairlea Farm were read and approved.

The Secretary stated that the cost of publishing the 1920 "Connecticut Agriculture" or farm for sale bulletin had not been as great as expected and that the special appropriation made by the Board to supplement the regular appropriation made by the State would not have to be used.

The question of establishing a state marketing bureau under the management of the Board was also discussed. It was the concensus of opinion that this was a very important line of work and one that should be taken up by the Board, therefore the Secretary was directed to request that an appropriation be recommended by the State Board of Finance for that purpose.

The Secretary was directed to take a census to ascertain the condition of the fruit in the state in coöperation with the Connecticut Pomological Society through its Secretary, H. C. C. Miles, from whom a request had been received that the work be undertaken.

An invitation was received from President Beach to visit the Connecticut Agricultural College during Farmers' Week, preferably on Farmers' Day, August 5th. The attention of the members was called to the fact that there was to be a meeting of those interested in the four leading dairy breeds of the state on August 6th to be followed by a barbecue to which all the members were invited. The Secretary was directed to arrange for a meeting of the Board at the College on August 5th.

Mr. Everett E. Brown, chairman of the special committee to consider the revision of the rules and regulations concerning fairs, made a report in which he recommended that the Board seek legislative action to amend certain sections of the general statutes relating to the holding of agricultural exhibitions, and stated that if the sections were amended as suggested it would place the enforcement of the state laws relating to gambling upon the officers of the associations. It was the opinion of the Board that fairs which did not try to enforce the statute laws should not receive state appropriation.

The hearing held before the Public Utilities Commission at the request of the Board asking for a change in schedule of Train No. 112, known as the "Milk Train," between Willimantic and Boston, was explained in detail by Mr. Brown and the Secretary. They felt that if it were not an interstate train a ruling could have been secured requiring a change in schedule. The question had also been taken up with the Railroad Commission of Massachusetts through the Massachusetts Secretary of Agriculture, but they refused to take action.

The visits to the farms of Wilson H. Lee at Orange and Samuel Russell, Jr., at Middletown, were made a matter of record. They were both profitable and pleasing to those in attendance.

The executive committee was authorized to audit all bills presented previous to July 1st.

August 5, 1920.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at the office of President C. E. Beach of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Vice-president Lee in the chair.

The committee composed of J. W. Alsop and M. J. Frink appointed by the Connecticut State Fairs Association to consult with the Board relative to rulings forbidding all games of chance at agricultural fair exhibitions was present. On behalf of the Connecticut State Fairs Association the committee stated that so far as it lay in their power they would see that the rules of the Board made for the fair season of 1919 were enforced by the fair associations holding exhibitions during the fair season of 1920, providing the Board saw fit to modify the rulings adopted at their recent meeting. The committee withdrew and after a lengthy discussion by the members present, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, a committee appointed by the executive committee of the Connecticut State Fairs Association has appeared before the Board and made a statement in regard to the feeling existing among the officials of the several fair associations as to a vote recently taken by the State Board, whereby any fair permitting games of chance during its exhibition should not receive the state appropriation as per statute law, the committee representing the State Fairs Association further stating they would so far as possible guarantee that the officials of the local fair associations would see that the rules and regulations as made by the State Board in previous years were enforced the coming season,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this Board modifies the position which it has taken by substituting for the resolution adopted at the last meeting, the rules and regulations in force for the fair season of 1919.

August 18, 1920.

A meeting of the executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture was held on Wednesday, August 18th, 1920 and delegates appointed to visit the fairs as follows:

Cherry Park Fair (Avon)—Healey, Thompson.
Chester Agricultural & Mechanical—Beach.
Conn. Fair Assn.—Brewer, Brown, Deming.
Coventry Grange Fair Assn.—Chapman.
Cornwall Agri. Fair Assn.—Spaulding.
Durham Agri. Fair Assn.—Blakeman.
East Haven Fair Assn.—Lyman.
Farmington Grange Fair Assn.—Lee.
Goshen Agri. Society—Spaulding.
Granby Agri. Society—Healey.
Guilford Agri. Society—Treat.
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Assn.—Brewer.
Harwinton Agri. Society—Treat.
Hebron School Agri. Assn.—Chapman.
Lyme Grange Fair Assn.—Chapman.
Mansfield Fair Assn.—Palmer.
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Assn.—Brown.
Middlebury Agri. Society—Platt.

New London County Agri. Society—Treat, Thompson, Healey.

North Stonington Agri. Fair Assn.—Lee.

Plainville Agricultural Assn.—Beach.

Plymouth Fair Corp.—Deming.

Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Assn.—Brewer.

Redding School Fair Assn.—Platt.

Rockville Fair Assn.—Treat, Healey, Chapman, Brown.

Stafford Springs Agri. Society—Palmer, Treat, Thompson, Platt.

Union Agri. Soc. of Barkhamsted, (Riverton)—Lyman.

Union Agri. Soc. of Somers (Somers)—Blakeman.

Washington Fair Corp.—Lee.

Wethersfield Grange Corp.—Brewer.

Windham County Agri. Society—Palmer, Healey.

Windsor Agri. Society—Healey, Beach.

Wolcott Agri. Society—Brewer.

September 28, 1920.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was called to order by the Secretary at 11:00 o'clock, Standard Time, and Mr. James B. Palmer was chosen chairman pro-tem.

The committee previously appointed to consider the establishment of a marketing bureau consisting of Messrs. Treat and Blakeman, made a report. The above mentioned committee and the Secretary were instructed to visit Harrisburg in order to gather first-hand information relative to the work and the manner in which the State Bureau of Markets was being conducted in Pennsylvania.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Vice-President, Wilson H. Lee.

Secretary, Leonard H. Healey.

Treasurer, Charles A. Thompson.

Trustee of the Connecticut Agricultural College, E. E. Brown.

Executive Committee, N. H. Brewer, C. R. Treat and J. B. Palmer.

November 3, 1920.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at Round Hill Farm, the home of James B. Palmer, on November 3rd. A cordial reception was given every one.

The Secretary gave a report of the sales booth of the Connecticut exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition, showing that the balance was on the right side of the ledger.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the call from Mr. and Mrs. Brown as they were on the first lap of their journey to Florida.

Mr. Wilson H. Lee made a statement in regard to the Eastern States Exposition, and spoke about several activities connected therewith. A resolution was passed placing the Board on record in favor of erecting a Connecticut building on the grounds of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of making a Connecticut state display therein.

Nothing attracted as much attention as the den in the house, which was decorated in an artistic manner with medals, ribbons and cups won by Mr. Palmer at the many fairs he had visited as an exhibitor. These trophies represented a cash value of $15,000.00. The walls were completely covered with ribbons, and on a table in the center of the room twenty-four loving cups were displayed. A vote of thanks was extended to both Mr. and Mrs. Palmer for the courtesies extended to the members of the Board.

December 29, 1920.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at Room 62, State Capitol, Mr. F. E. Blakeman in the chair.

Dr. Jenkins of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station and Mr. V. A. Sanders of the Federal Department of Agriculture, representing the New England District of the Crop Reporting Service, were present at the request of the Board. Mr. Sanders spoke at some length in regard to a proposed crop reporting service. Mr. Sanders' object in presenting this work to the Board was to secure their coöperation and financial assistance. The plan as outline was favored by the members.

The following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture has constantly and at all times opposed the adoption by city and town governments, of all time except the Standard Time as laid down in our Connecticut statutes, and

WHEREAS, members of the State Board of Agriculture estimate that it adds a fifteen per cent increase to the cost of production of all crops; also a decrease in amount produced, thus making less the income of the farmer, and increasing the cost of living for the consumer,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That we record our appreciation to the press which have in their editorials and otherwise so fairly stated the views of the agricultural class regarding daylight saving, and furnished information relative to the production of farm crops, especially as to the cost of production, and the wide range in price between what the producer receives for the same and what the consumer has to pay.

The delegate to the meeting of New England representatives of the state bureaus of markets made a very interesting report and convinced the members that a bureau of markets should be established in the State of Connecticut. Mr. Treat reported for the committee appointed to visit Harrisburg. The report was interesting and went into much detail relating to the agricultural activities as conducted by the Department of Agriculture in that state. Both reports were accepted and the committee was instructed to confer with President Beach of the Connecticut Agricultural College in reference to the establishment of a bureau of markets under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture.

March 2, 1921.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at Room 62. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed to confer with President Beach relative to the establishment of a marketing bureau reported that it was agreeable to the College officials to have the marketing activities transferred to a bureau of markets under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture. Consequently a bill had been introduced in the Legislature and was now before the committee on agriculture.

The so-called pure seed bill received the attention of the members. The discussion indicated that it was the sentiment that such a bill should be enacted.

Mr. Charles A. Thompson reported on a meeting of those representing the agricultural associations of the New England States at Boston which he attended on Thursday, February 24th. He explained in detail the result of the meeting and the plan outlined for the promotion of the dairy industry of the country. The Secretary was instructed to take steps to carry out the wishes of the conference as outlined in a communication he had received from its Secretary.

A vote was taken instructing the Secretary to request the Governor to exempt the State Board of Agriculture from the requirements of the Civil Service Law.

March 30, 1921.

An adjourned meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held March 30th, at which time there was a hearing before the committee on agriculture on the marketing and seed bills. A very interesting hearing was given the bills with a large attendance. There seemed to be a coöperative effort on the part of those engaged in the seed industry in the state to defeat the bill, while farmers representing the several counties of the state deemed it necessary that such a law should be upon the statute books, claiming that the protection which the bill would carry was necessary for successful agriculture.

April 19, 1921.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at Room 62, on April 19th. This meeting was called by authority of the Governor and at the request of the committee on Civil Administration Code. The last published administration code bill was read by the Secretary; the members commenting on the sections as read. It was felt by the members of the Board that if the proposed code were adopted the commissioners in charge of the several departments would be getting away from public responsibility. The members felt that the nearer to the people all questions of public affairs could be kept, the better for all concerned. No one believed that the State of Connecticut could get its work done any more economically or more efficiently than now. The afternoon session was occupied in discussing the general features of the bill with the committee on Civil Administration Code in attendance. The members were not in favor of the code bill as presented by the committee.

June 14, 1921.

A meeting of the executive committee was held on June 14th to discuss with Prof. H. J. Baker and I. G. Davis the continuation of the market reporting service which had been placed under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture without an appropriation to care for the same The committee regretted that the work could not be continued, as it was of much benefit to both the producer and the consumer, but there seemed to be no way in sight to overcome the difficulty.

June 22, 1921.

The meeting of June 22nd was held at the office of the Secretary at the State Capitol. The Secretary explained the present status of the Marketing Bill and stated he had had an interview with those through whom it might be possible to secure an appropriation.

It was voted to contribute a sum of money to the New England Plant Pest Committee to be used in the securing of funds for the control of destructive insects.

The Secretary explained his plans for staging the Connecticut exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition.

It was voted that the Secretary arrange for a meeting to be held the first week of August during Farmers' Week at the Connecticut Agricultural College.

The Board voted unanimously in favor of coöperating with the other agricultural associations in the holding of an agricultural and industrial exposition the coming winter.

June 30, 1921.

In a recent address made in New York City, President Harding said "No more important feature of our administration can be visioned than to place our agricultural industry on a sound basis. The farmer is entitled to all the help the government can give him without injustice to others." Never has a truer statement been made by any one than that contained in the first section of the quotation. Did he need, however, to qualify the statement "the farmer is entitled to all the help the government can give him" by adding thereto "without injustice to others"? Is there any one who can mention a single instance where any class of people or individuals have had taken from or failed to receive anything which they had or should have had because the industry of agriculture or its workers received what was righteously theirs? If the time ever comes when the public generally, shall feel that the requests of the farmers are worthy of consideration and that their requests should be granted, educationally, legislatively and financially, then and not until then, will there be a prosperous agriculture, and a prosperous agriculture means prosperity for all.

Urging the farmer to produce more that the consumer's cost of living may be less will never accomplish the desired result. The farmer is the first to feel the effect of times like those through which we are now passing, and the last to feel the impetus of renewed prosperity when it begins.

Only for those farm products of which there is a scarcity does he get a price that even meets the cost of production.

We had an over production of potatoes in 1920 and the result of this increase was that in Maine, Michigan and Pennsylvania, our great potato producing states, the farmers sold hundreds of carloads at twenty cents a bushel. Even here in Connecticut with markets at our very door, admittedly as good as those found anywhere, many of our farmers sold them as low as sixty-five cents a bushel, while others either gave them away or placed them on the refuse heap. Consider, if you will, how encouraging this was when these potatoes were produced by using fertilizer that cost seventy dollars a ton and were cared for by laborers receiving five or six dollars a day for an eight hour day, while the farmer himself worked ten or more hours a day and got nothing for his labor.

The agricultural prosperity of our country depends more upon the success of our livestock industry than upon any other line of agriculture. That part of the livestock industry applicable to Connecticut in a general way is that of dairying, and this too, is not as remunerative to the average farmer as one not familiar with the business might think. The large majority of the consumers know nothing about the cost of production or distribution, and when the price of milk to the consumer drops from one to two or even one-half a cent a quart a smile appears upon their faces. They evidently do not realize what this reduction means to the farmers who stand the deducted difference in each instance. The difference to the average consumer is negligible. The families that buy more than a quart of milk a day (it would be far better if they did) are few. A reduction of one cent a quart would mean a saving of seven cents a week, or thirty cents a month, or $3.65 a year. The average farmer produces one hundred quarts of milk per day, and a difference of one cent a quart means a deduction of $1.00 a day, $30.00 a month, or $365 a year, with the cost of production and distribution the same.

The people of Hartford consume approximately 70,000 quarts of milk a day. On June 1st the price to the consumer was reduced one cent a quart. This means that the farmers received $700 a day or $21,000 less for the single month of June than they would have, had the price not been reduced. The conditions as they exist in Hartford are found in every other Connecticut city. New Haven and Bridgeport, for instance, use 65,000 quarts each. Had the price not been reduced the farmers supplying these two markets would have received $39,000 more than they now get. The amount of milk necessary to supply the consuming public in ten of the larger Connecticut cities is approximately 342,000 quarts a day. By the same analogy as above, without the reduction in price, the farmers would have received $102,600 more in June than they did receive, and the difference to the individual consumer would have been negligible.

The conditions relating to other farm grown products are identical in the majority of instances. There are many who believe that low prices for farm products can be met by increased efficiency, but the major portion of these theorists forget that productive efficiency is fundamental to the prosperity of them all, they forget that it is applicable to the city man, to the capitalist and the laborer as well as to the farmer. The corporation which, when it is already making money, cuts down production in order to make a greater profit, is conspiring against our mutual prosperity. In like manner the laborer who, when he is already getting a fair wage, deliberately reduces his efficiency in order to get a greater wage or make it necessary for more overtime work and pay and a half or double pay is not justified in crying that "the other fellow is not efficient." A forty-four hour week or a fifty-four hour week is not efficiency, especially if you only half work during that time. Everyone must admit that thus far the farmers have been remarkably free from the inefficiency methods adopted by the laborers in many of our large cities. He has never wilfully decreased production when he was already making a fair profit. The manufacturer, the farmer and the laborer should have a confidence and trust each in the other so that either one could center their chief attention on their own producing problems. A social system of organizations should be established whereby we might feel that the corporate interests are only getting that to which they are entitled, that the laborers and the distributors are receiving the balance and that each one is only receiving according to his or her efficient production, and that payment is being made for the time actually employed. Finally that all shall be willing that such farm products as may be produced by the farmer shall be disposed of by him at such prices as shall enable him to receive a cost price plus the same per cent of profit on a like amount of capital invested as the manufacturer receives.

The State Board of Agriculture, through its Secretary, seems to be the only organization which dares to call a spade a spade when discussing farm problems. It is even more important that other interests beside those of farming know the situation. Our present difficulties are greatly aggravated by the unprecedented conditions both here and across the water. Our neighbors "over there" have been and are hard pressed for funds with which to purchase goods made in this country and exported to them. The result has been that they have made a superhuman effort to produce goods and grow crops to meet the needs of their own people. They have not only succeeded in doing this, but have produced a surplus, and very much needing the cash, and we being the only nation that had the cash, here the surplus has come. The result is the demoralization of all our markets both at home and abroad.

Government reports inform us that our present wheat crop will amount to more than 620,000,000 bushels with but little prospect of a foreign demand for any part of it. This means that the farmers in our wheat growing sections will get far less than the cost of production if they are forced to place it upon the market.

Arkansas in 1919 sold its rice crop for $3.00 a bushel. Last season they grew 8,800,000 bushels and were unable to dispose of it even at fifty cents a bushel except in small quantities, and it is being ground and used as stock food. But only in small quantities are they able to dispose of it in this way. Can you blame the rice farmers of Arkansas who grew it if they are not embued with a strong desire to increase or even equal their 1920 acreage another season?

Look at our wool producing states in the northwest. Already we have wool enough stored away to meet all our demands for two years. At the auction sales by our government in Boston recently the prices received were the lowest in five years, and were away below the cost of production. Nevertheless, huge quantities of wool are being brought in and added to our surplus because our foreign friends will sell it at any price and we have the cash. Is this encouraging or will it spell disaster to the farmers of the great range country who are engaged in sheep husbandry? What I have said illustrates what is happening all over our country. The tobacco growers, the livestock growers, the fruit growers, are all being hit alike and are compelled to sell for prices way below the cost of production. Every state in our union is hard hit by the demand and price obtainable for some special crop which is grown by it in abundance.

Foreign countries want to send their goods to this country to pay their interest and apply on the principal which they owe us. This they must do and they will do it because it means salvation to their industrial life as nations. Our manufacturers already sense the full danger of this competition. We cannot blame them if they strenuously strive to avert the catastrophe. Nevertheless, they should not expect the farmers to make this competition less severe by raising more farm products to be sold at less than cost price that the cost of living for their laborers may be made less so that they will be willing to take a reduced per diem wage.

Never before has there been a time, in our opinion, when it was as necessary for all classes to join hands and work together in an effort to regain and maintain our prewar industrial and agricultural prosperity. It must be a union in which the needs and conditions of all shall be considered by the whole in a fair, impartial and open-minded way. It must be a union in which individuals and groups of interest shall give and take. It cannot be a successful conference, the result of which shall be the greatest good for all, if the dominating spirit is alone that of getting.

The reader may, perhaps, think we are looking at things through glasses that are "blue." The lenses which we are using are clear as crystal and it is the truth pure and unadulterated which we have stated.

This is the viewpoint of the Connecticut farmer as expressed through the State Board of Agriculture.

Respectfully sumbitted,

LEONARD H. HEALEY,

Secretary.

THE FARM AS A HOME

By Dr. N. S. Mayo of Chicago, Ill.

It may seem strange that one coming from a great city should speak to you—most of you, I hope, all of you, farmers—on the subject of the farm as a home; and yet, after all, it is only by comparison sometimes that we are able to form a fair opinion. I was raised on a farm and have been in farm work most of my life, and have been in a great city only the last few years; so I think I can bring to you a very unprejudiced and unbiased opinion upon this subject. We are in a period of great unrest; of social unrest, industrial unrest and economic unrest. Those of us who live in a great city, even though we may be optimists by nature, when we see there the great seething masses of humanity, sometimes grow pessimistic as to the future that lies before us as a country and as a people. And yet, when one comes from the city and goes out into the country, and sees the farm homes and the farm life going on as always, one feels that there is the salvation of American life. So, tonight, I want to point out to you some things that the farm offers as a home that cannot be had in the city.

The farm, the country, the farm home, is the great stabilizer of society. It has been my pleasant fortune to have spent some years in a Latin American country, to have gone through a revolution in that country; and one of the great problems that faces Latin America is the lack of stability; and one of the reasons for that is the lack of small farmers owning their land. In those countries the land is owned by a relatively few large land owners. When you give a man a piece of land for a home, then you have tied him to the soil, and he is a bulwark for society and for a government that will protect him and his home.

The recent census has shown that more than fifty per cent of the population of the United States now lives in cities. It is not necessary for me to tell you what New

England stands for historically in American life. Just a few days ago I was talking with a foreigner, a man unusually well educated, a man of wide experience and observation, and we were discussing the question of national prohibition in America; and he said to me:

"Why, that comes from the Puritanism of New England."

I said, "How is that? The Puritans were not teetotalers."

"No," he said, "But the ideals and the ability to carry their ideals into effect is the Puritan heritage from New England."

Then I remembered in the little town in Kansas where I lived a good many years ago, settled by a colony from the State of Connecticut, where every man in the colony was equipped with a Sharp rifle, that that little town was a prohibition town long before the State of Kansas went for prohibition. It was the influence of those men from New England that made Kansas a prohibition state. Those men from New England crossed the prairies, as the old Pilgrims crossed the sea, to make the West, as the East, a homestead of the free. And that same element has finally woven itself into the life of America.

But whatever the history of New England has been, it has been the history of men and women who were raised on the farms in New England. It is a great heritage to you, here in this day and in this generation; but one cannot live upon the past alone. The question is—what can we do that our sons and our daughters can take their places in American life as the men and women of the generations that have gone, to serve as well in their day as did their ancestors.

The farm home is different from almost any other home. Those of us who live in a city simply have a place to live, but the farm home combines not only a place to live, but a place to raise a family; and after all, that is the great aim and object of life; so that the work of the farm and the life of the farm home is inseparably bound up. Therein lies one of the greatest things that the farm home has to offer in American life.

I will admit that the farm home is not necessarily a place to get rich. There is probably no one class of society that works harder for the returns they get in a financial way than do the farmers; and there is probably no class in American life that pays a larger percentage towards carrying on the work of the nation in the way of taxes than does the farmer. It is for the reason that his property—his land is there; it cannot be hidden; his acres, his livestock, everything he has is there, to be taken account of by the tax gatherer. And yet, with all that, he can say, as did the poet of old, "It may be poor and ugly and ill-favored, but it is mine."

One of the great advantages of the farm home, I think, is the integrity that is inculcated in that home. I don't mean to say that one cannot raise a family in a city, but the boy or girl who is raised in a city and makes good has to overcome many difficulties, those relating particularly to what I may call the artificial things of life, because a great city is seething with unrest, with crime, with dissipation, with all the artificial phases of human society; while in the country, on the farm, the boy or girl has to do with nature, and nature is always true. So, it seems to me, that one of the fundamental things and one of the best opportunities that the farm home offers is to train a boy or girl in strict integrity, to teach them to be honest from principle and not from policy, because upon strict integrity rests everything in this life and probably in the life to come.

Next, I think, one of the greatest advantages of the farm home is that there a boy or girl is taught to work. I know there are a great many of us who complain about how hard we have to work and how hard work is; and that some individuals may work themselves to death. I want to tell you that an individual who works himself to death is a very rare bird. He may work himself to death, but I want to say to you that work is one of the greatest blessings that Almighty God ever conferred upon humanity; and it is a good work well done that is the key to all substantial progress.

Another thing, is the opportunity that the farm home offers in the training in self-reliance. I remember here in this city probably twenty or more years ago, hearing a man tell of a farmer he had visited in this state—it was during the Boer War in South Africa—and the farmer wanted to show this man a bull so he sent his two boys out to get the bull. The boys went out and came back and said they couldn't get him, and the farmer said: "Boys, that bull is General DeWet in South Africa and you are the British. You go out and surround him and get him in here." They went back and they finally came back covered with sweat and glory because they brought the bull in. I want to tell you that the ability to accomplish and to overcome is one of the greatest educational advantages that an individual can have; and I believe that you will agree with me that there is no place like a farm to teach a boy or a girl to depend upon himself or herself in overcoming difficulties that are bound to arise in everyday work.

Aside from the work and the strict integrity that is inculcated, there should come a training in thoughtfulness for others; and I believe that there is no better place to get that training than in the farm home where the work and the business of gaining a livelihood is combined under one roof tree. There is one thing that the world probably craves more than anything else, and that one thing is not after all money; it is a question of human sympathy; and it seems to me that in the farm home is a splendid opportunity for developing this phase of character. And in the farm home, too, there should be music; and there should be hospitality. It seems to me that the average individual has very erroneous ideas as to what constitutes true hospitality. It has been my fortune, as it has been yours, to have been entertained most delightfully many times by friends; and yet the example of hospitality that stands out in all my life is the case of an individual whom I ran across in a Latin American country.

I rode up to a little shack by the side of the road to inquire the way; I didn't see anyone in front, so I rode around behind the shack. There sat a native on his heels with a half dozen sweet potatoes on the tin top of a lard can. He held up his dish and said, "Won't you have dinner with me?"

I said, "I will. Thank you."

And that dinner, of all others, stands out as an example of true hospitality. So it doesn't make very much difference what we have to offer—as this fellow said to me in Spanish, "I haven't much but my heart is with it." And that, after all, makes hospitality.

And then, on this farm home you should have animals. Do you know that one of the great pleasures of life is in having a good animal? Your automobiles will have crumbled into dust, you will never remember them except for the trouble they gave you; but if you have had a good animal, you will remember that animal and it will be a source of pleasure to you as long as the mind has its cunning. And more than their usefulness on the farm, they have their artistic value, the beautiful, and they cultivate that which is best in us. A few years ago in Virginia, in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, I was talking with a number of farmers and they were discussing who in that locality had done the most for the community. One of them said that Congressman So-and-So had done the most for the community because he got a fine federal building for the town. Someone else said, "No, Mr. So-and-So did a great deal more than that."

"What did he do?"

The man said, "He brought a certain stallion into this community," and they agreed that the man who brought that stallion into that community had done more in a material way for the community than anyone else that they could think of. So, there is the opportunity of helping your fellow man. Not long ago I went to see an old man, who as a boy had worked for us on the farm and helped us in breaking and training colts and handling horses, now a crippled, paralyzed old man; and he was in an office where a number of men were and he asked me, "Do you remember a team, Flora and Jane, that you used to have?"

I remembered them well.

He said, "They would pull the Capitol off its foundation."

There was a little snicker went around the room.

"If they didn't they would give it a fearful jolt."

So it is with the good animals you have known. You will remember them in your declining years as one of the great pleasures of your life. You know as well as I that animals are essential to modern agriculture; and that no successful agriculture has ever been built up and maintained for any considerable period of time except by the keeping up of the fertility of the soil by the use of animals.

I believe that the home training should be just as good as it can be; and if it does not keep the boys and the girls on the farm—you cannot keep them all on the farm—it should be such a training that when the boys and girls leave home to go out into the world for themselves, they will want to come back to the old home. After the home training comes the training in the common schools. I don't know now what the common schools are in Connecticut, but I am sure that they ought to be better than they are to-day. You must remember that all the training that ninety or ninety-five per cent of the future Americans get, aside from the home training, is what they get in the common schools; and it is your duty and it is my duty to make those common schools just as good as it is possible to make them. This state, every state in the Union, has schools and colleges for the training of their sons and daughters, into which are put large sums of money; that they may make more in a material way—not that entirely—but that they shall make better citizens for our country; and the state and the country as a whole realize that fact—it is best to give the future generation the best they can in the way of an education. And in this education, I believe, first and foremost should come a training in the language, or mother tongue.

I believe that the English language is destined to dominate the world; and I believe that our boys and our girls should have the very best training in the mother tongue that we are able to give them. And after that, I should put close to that, a training in the natural sciences; in botany, in psychology, in geology, in the things of nature; because to the individual who works on the farm, there is nothing that brings him into closer touch with nature or with nature's God; the nature that is about him everywhere, on every hand, and in myriads of forms and faces than a thorough training in the natural sciences, because if he understands nature he can read sermons in stones and in brooks, and good in everything. But while you have here in this old Nutmeg State, a state agricultural college that gives a splendid training for your boys and girls, I know there is a question, a great American question, a great Yankee question, if you choose—will it pay? Will it pay to take four or more years of a boy's or girl's life for a higher education? That depends. What do you mean by "pay"? Do you mean "money"? Well, possibly. Yet if you reckon it in dollars and cents, statistics show that a man with a college education stands one chance in about thirty of attaining success, as the world measures it in dollars and cents, while a man without such education stands one chance in approximately three thousand; and the man with a college education attains success, measured in dollars and cents, at forty instead of fifty years of life. Does it pay? It is the only thing that does pay. We need money and properly so, for the good that we can do with it, for the pleasure it will bring to us. It is your duty to provide for yourself and those dependent on you, and for the proverbial rainy day and for the declining years; but if you are working for a fortune for the pleasure you hope to get from it, when you have made your fortune, and if panics come and banks burst and you still have your fortune, you will find that the cup of pleasure you hoped to drink may have very bitter dregs; you have only a misspent life and a pile of paltry dollars for your heirs to fight over as soon as the clods have fallen on your coffin.

So I think we should live every day the best we can; the good Lord only knows how many days are ours to live. One of the greatest blessings, one of the greatest pleasures of life is to help your fellow man; and I want to say to you that there is no other one thing that will give you greater opportunity to help your fellow man than a liberal education. So, in summing up my message to you tonight on the farm as a home, I want to say to you that I think there is no better place to raise a family than on a farm home; there is no better place to teach the boys and girls strict integrity; there is no better place to teach them to work; and when you have given them the best education that it is possible for you to give them, you can say to them, "Go, and God speed"; and you will know that they will have a treasure that "Neither moth nor rust can corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

HORSES VS. MOTOR VEHICLES FOR SHORT AND LONG HAULS

By Wayne Dinsmore of Chicago, Ill.

A good many people have the idea that the horse is no longer of any particular importance. They judge from the fact that they see relatively few of them on the streets, that they have been very largely put out of commission. Yet there are today more than twenty-five million horses and mules in the United States; so, for a dead one, the horse is a pretty live animal yet.

During all history, the horse has been the closest companion of man; good horses have been the measure of a nation's power, prosperity and pleasure from the beginning of time. In the earliest days, horses served the peoples by their speed in looking after herds and flocks; their strength served in the earliest crude attempts at agriculture; and from that time down to the present we find that the nations which have led in civilization, and in the progress of the world, have been those that had good horses, that have bred good horses, and that have known how to use them and use them effectively. Great Britain and this country have been foremost in the development of our improved breeds.

Let me give you a little idea of what the actual situation is in this country. As I know most of you are interested more particularly in the farm horse, most of what I have to say will have to do with draft horses.

For the last fifty or sixty years there has been a steady development in our horse stocks; each year saw the breeding of better ones, and more of them, until 1910. Since 1910 we have had a decrease in horses both in cities and on farms; and that decrease has been due to a combination of factors. That combination of factors grew largely out of the war, but there were other matters which had some influence. We had an enormous demand for meat animals, and for grains. Prices went to unprecedented figures. You know that because you people in this state have to buy grains; you don't raise enough for your own consumption; and that is true of all this northeastern section. Within recent years, Pennsylvania and New York and the states East and North have never raised enough horses for their own use, nor enough grain and hay for the animals raised on the farms in this territory. And yet you have an important interest in horses here in this state because they furnish the most economical motive power on your city, town and village streets, and they furnish the most economical power on your farms. That is not mere say-so. It is supported by actual proof. Horsemen and mule men and allied industries have been living in a fool's paradise for the last ten years. I mean this—they assumed that the merits of the horse were such that his value was well-known, so well-known that no other type of power could possibly displace in any considerable degree the horses and mules; but they reckoned without the extreme advertising skill and salesmanship of the motor interests; they reckoned without the great exports that were made to foreign countries; and they reckoned without the high prices of animals and grains. All of these factors have so curtailed production, that we find there has been a serious decrease, creating a need for stimulated breeding and stimulated use.

Let me bring it right home to the ladies of the audience. You buy your groceries and they are delivered perhaps by motor trucks. Do you know that every time your grocery man is using a motor truck to deliver your groceries it costs $150 a month, while he can use a horse-drawn vehicle for $80 a month to do the same work; and that he charges the difference to you? That much of difference in costs is there. It is borne out by the cost records of some of the biggest concerns in this country, such as the National Biscuit Company in New York City, Borden's Dairy Products Company and other big corporations which have kept careful detailed cost accounts. They know absolutely what it costs them. They find that at the present time the very lowest you can reckon on is around $150 a month, for each motor-delivery unit, exclusive of the driver.

In that way, needlessly extravagant methods of delivery have become common throughout the country. In the last ten years we have been running wild in an era of extravagance that is unparalleled. The cost-plus proposition practiced during the war is perhaps responsible for some of it; and part of it is due to the thought that an unusually large amount of money was coming in, and we didn't stop to reckon on the cost. That led to much of the substitution that occurred. One of the very largest makers and distributors of food products in this country told me that they were very glad to give what information they could, drawn from their own records, because they said they knew that the transportation of goods, particularly food products, came home to every family in this country. They went on to say that the lowest cost, the most economical methods of transportation are used in the transportation of their products because whenever extravagant methods are used some one has to pay the bill; and that some one invariably is the ultimate consumer. So this high cost era that we have been going through is in no slight degree due to that very thing, needlessly extravagant methods of transportation.

In this particular section, you are interested not only in the use of horses in cities, towns and villages, but also in their use on farms. The Horse Association of America, which I represent, was organized a little over a year ago. It is a non-profit corporation, organized under the laws of Illinois. Its purpose is to aid and encourage the breeding, raising and use of horses and mules. It has to do with every breed and every type of horse, for work and for pleasure. The first thing that we did was to start out and get the facts, because we needed proof first of all. If proof did not exist that horses were more economical, more reliable and more efficient in certain lines of work than their substitute, it would be useless to wage a campaign.

We knew that horses were more reliable, more economical and more efficient in certain lines of work than any other substitute, but we had to get actual proof, pile up the evidence, case upon case, before we could establish our contention.

During the last year we have had investigators in every important city in the United States to delve into the comparative costs in order to get the evidence we were looking for. We had investigators in Boston, New York, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chattanooga, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Birmingham, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other Missouri River points, and even in Denver and San Francisco. Briefly, this is what we found—in every one of those cities, where we went, to men who were in the truck business, in the drayage business, in the business of moving heavy goods,—we found in every city of importance in this country two main points: First, that on hauling heavy loads where economical transportation was the chief consideration, horses were more economical, within their working radius, than any type of motor power. I mean within a distance of ten miles, because horses can easily go ten miles and back in a day,—many put it over that. And then in crowded cities, where frequent stops and starts occur, horses are more economical than any other power. Many large concerns use horse-drawn equipment on all hauls within ten miles of their plant, where they are moving heavy goods, at a low cost, on which there is no special rush.

On delivery work, on pick-up work, such as milk routes and grocery delivery and all kinds of many-stop work, we found that the larger companies, which keep the most careful cost records, are hauling by horses; Bordens in New York have three thousand horses and Sheffield Farms one thousand seven hundred horses for use on short hauls. A significant statement was made to me by the manager of the Sheffield Farms that in the last year they had increased their motor truck equipment eight trucks, and during the same time they had added one hundred seventy-one horses to their equipment, making one thousand eight hundred horses and forty-eight motor trucks all told.

Recently, in Detroit, the National Biscuit Company took a map of the city, drew a circle five miles distant from the plant, and the general supervisor gave the men instructions to make delivery within that radius with horse-drawn equipment; on hauls of over twelve miles, with motorized equipment; between five and twelve miles with whichever one circumstances seemed to dictate, giving precedence to horses.

I have emphasized this simply because much of the decrease in breeding which has occurred in recent years has been due to the fear instilled in your farmers that horses were not going to be used any longer. Other factors have had their influence; but overhanging it all is this shadow of doubt that there would be no use for horses in the future. Dealers and manufacturers of motorized equipment said to the farmer, "You needn't breed any more horses; there will be no call for them," and they said to the other side, "The farmer isn't going to raise them any more." Of course, if they can make horses scarce, the prices will go so high that people will be driven to motorized equipment in self-defense.

Now, what about the situation today? What is the scarcity today? It is in foals, yearlings and two-year olds. We have enough horses three years and over to do the work for the time being, but we are extremely short on the young stock. Most people in this state do not raise horses. Most of you are using horses but do not raise them. You find it suits your purposes to buy those shipped from the west, or worn-out city horses. That is all right. You can get them cheap; they probably do good service for you, but back at the source of supply in the central west, where they are raised, what is the situation? Ten states in the central west produce two-thirds of the horses; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas, produce the surplus. They produced nearly one million, two hundred thousand of the yearlings in 1910; the other states produced about eight hundred thousand. In recent years they have not been breeding the mares. One farmer said: "I have always raised good horses; in 1917 I simply quit breeding because grain had gone up so high. I figured that I could make more money in some other way. I am sorry I didn't keep on now, because the horses I now have are getting old; when I went out this fall to buy some good young horses I found there were but very few to be had, especially few of the kind I wanted." So it is that there is a shortage of this good young stock in the west. Horses are higher now and they are going to continue to get higher for the next five years, because it takes four years from the time a mare is bred until the colt is old enough to render full service.

The Illinois Agricultural Association made a survey as of July 1st, 1920, of forty-three counties covering thirty-two thousand farms. They found two hundred fifty-eight thousand horses or seven and one-third per farm; forty-five thousand mares of breeding age; a little less than nine thousand colts; less than one colt to three and a half farms; one colt to five mares of breeding age. At that rate it would take twenty-seven years for the State of Illinois to reproduce the horses which are on their own farms now. Breeding has fallen to one-third of the normal. The farms in the west are not going to have as many horses in the next two or three years as they have had, and prices are certainly going up. That is why we are urging so hard for increased breeding in this and every other section, because those of you who have mares and access to good stallions should breed those mares and at least raise your own replacements. I don't anticipate that this state is ever going to produce many horses; but you can do what the Scottish farmers are doing. They have their pasture land the same as you do; they have to feed their horses a large proportion of the year just as you have; but those Scottish farmers are buying good big draft colts coming three years old; they work them three or four years and sell them at a handsome profit. Horses are at their best for city work as six, seven and eight year olds. They appreciate in value up to that time. You can profit from this method if you have the judgment to do it, and will use them as those Scottish farmers use them. Those who lack judgment, who are not good care-takers, will never do it with success, but I expect to see the good farmers of this state and the other eastern states gradually work into the plan, buying up good three-year olds, working them three or four years, and then passing them on into the cities at a profit.

This brings us up to the question of the tractor versus the horse on the farm. There has been a lot of talk that tractors are going to displace horses on farms. If there is a place on earth where tractors can be used advantageously, where they can be expected to replace horses, it is on those great farms in the northwest; yet out in the Canadian Northwest, tractors have been tried against horses, and man after man, having thoroughly tried them out, has gone back to the horses, because horses are more reliable and more economical.

In Alberta, Canada, where there are some of the most famous farms in the world, one of them, thirty thousand acres under the control of a corporation, where they have made the world's record in wheat production, raising over one hundred thirty bushels of oats per acre on nearly one thousand acres, and producing fifty-one bushels of wheat to the acre on one thousand acres,—so they do good farming there—kept detailed costs. The President wrote me that even then, when oats were $1.15 a bushel, they were using their horses and permitting their tractors to stand idle because they considered it good business. He said, on their dry land, he believed that at the current prices of grain, 1920, horse-broken land would produce from three to four dollars' worth more grain to the acre than that worked by tractors.

The same thing is demonstrated in Dakota and in Montana, where experiments show fifteen per cent more yield per acre on land tilled by horses than on land tilled by tractors. One particular test made in the fall of 1918 showed that it cost forty-two cents per acre to prepare the land with horse-drawn equipment, sixty cents with steam tractors, and seventy cents with gas tractors; and these costs did not take depreciation into account. If depreciation had been considered, the difference would have been much greater, because depreciation on horses is practically nil, in fact we usually make some money on the horses, while the depreciation in machinery is very heavy.

That same testimony is borne out by Mr. I. D. O'Donnell, who has a six hundred forty acre farm at Billings, Montana, a man of standing in his community. When he was in my office some weeks ago discussing this proposition, he said a very efficient salesman had induced him to buy a big tractor; after two seasons he had to discard it because it was ruining his land; so packing the soil that it took four years to work it into shape again. Then he bought a smaller one, but after using it a couple of seasons he found the same situation, and he said further that it was not nearly as economical as the horses. At the start of the season, the tractor seemed to have the advantage, but before the season was over, the horses had done more work than the tractor and at much less cost. He told me I could put it as strong as I wanted to, that they were not going to use tractors in his country from that time on. He said he didn't know a single farmer that wanted to buy one. His land was black soil, forty feet deep, level land, in the Yellowstone Valley. If a man under those conditions cannot use tractors advantageously, do you think you can up here on these rocky hills with little fields and stones to contend with? You cannot do it. You are like a lot of other fellows who have been "sold" on them, and now as a man in your own community said, "I have a second-hand tractor I want to sell and I am looking for some sucker to unload it onto." If you want a perfectly good second-hand tractor you hunt him up tomorrow, for you can get it cheap. So I would emphasize just as strongly as I possibly can that you cannot afford to monkey with those things; they will pack your soil; they will cost you more by far than the same work with horses; and you can well afford to use more horses where your land is reasonably level. I know that some of your fields are too small, some land too rough, too stony, to permit of the use of the large outfits we have in the west. There we have men using eight or nine horses on three or four bottom plows, plowing over twelve acres per day. It is just as easy to drive eight or nine horses as it is to drive two. I have handled horses of all kinds and descriptions ever since I was five years old. I know what I am talking about. You fellows that think you cannot drive five or six horses on a plow and harrow need to go out west and take some lessons from the little boys I have seen out there, driving six horses on a harrow, and riding a pony in back of it.

But to return to the work of the Horse Association of America. We are gathering proof from all parts of the United States, bearing on the economy of the horse and his place in city transportation and farm work; and we are putting that proof before the farmers of the country and before the users of transportation in cities in every way we can. We have put this information in booklet form and in letter form and sent it out all over the country. I have in my office at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, the names and addresses of every drayman and transfer man in the United States, and they have had letters and literature from us three times during the past eight months, because when men have been successfully urged to put motorized equipment in place of horses on drayage, it has been general that they did not know what their horse costs were. The man at the head of one of the big corporations in New York City said to me that whenever motor trucks had been sold in cities within the horse zone, it was because the man in charge didn't know what horse costs were. He said that when a salesman came in and tried to sell him a motor truck and told him that the motor truck cost only eleven dollars a day where a horse outfit cost fourteen dollars a day, he simply pulled down his cost records covering twenty years and showed him that he didn't know what he was talking about, that he was either grossly ignorant or a liar. He told me that the cost of operating one of the single horse-drawn units during the year 1919 in the city of New York, was only fifty-eight dollars a month, and that it cost one hundred and sixteen dollars per month to put a five-ton team truck on the streets of New York; while their gas trucks cost twenty-five dollars a day. In other words, it cost twice as much to operate a five-ton gas truck as it does a five-ton team truck.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, that is the kind of proof we are getting; and we are not putting out a single statement that is not backed up by the signature of the responsible officer of the company giving us the data. We do not put out anything that there is any come-back on.

To reach the farmers, our literature in the pamphlet form goes to all of the agricultural colleges of the states, and to the extension men and the county agents. Last, but not least, it is going to the country bankers. I want to say to you that this has been one of our very best lines of attack. The bankers, more than any one else perhaps, realize the situation in which many farmers have been put by buying tractors. One of them said to me that he had no money to loan for the purchase of tractors because he had observed that very frequently the farmers who bought tractors had not made enough to pay for the cost. He said that if a man wanted to buy a good team of horses or mules he would let him have the money; that it was a good investment; that the team would increase in value; and that the fellow generally got by successfully. Every banker in those ten central western states has had two letters and literature from us. I think the bankers in New England have had at least one communication from us in the last year, and we expect to extend that work. I wish you could see the letters I have had in reply, and the requests for additional copies of our literature. As business men, they know that whenever one of their farmers makes an unwise financial investment the community is just that much the loser. Suppose an oil stock salesman comes in and sells oil stock for $400 a share. He departs with the money. Subsequently that stock proves to be worthless or near it, and if those who bought it get only $100 out of it, that particular community as a whole is out just that much money, for the members of the community have just that much less with which to buy staples or luxuries sold in the community.

Whenever a tractor is bought that proves an unwise investment, the whole community suffers by the amount of the loss. Three seasons ago a man bought a tractor for $4,000. At the same time he bought some horses and mules; used both motor equipment and the livestock the same length of time. When he was closing out a year ago, the tractor and all equipment that went with it brought just $400; the horses and mules that he bought at the same time as the tractor, brought $300 more than they cost. But he was out $3,600 on the tractor, he had that much less to spend for commodities, or for the education of his boys and girls.

I don't mean to say that the tractor and truck have no place. The truck has a place, and that is on long hauls where its competitor is the railroad; but the motor truck has not paid for the cost of its roadbed as the railroads have to do. It took the highways already constructed by the general taxpayers. Whenever the motor trucks have to bear their cost of road construction, as the railroads have to bear their cost of railroad construction, motor truck transportation will be a very different proposition from what it is now.

In conclusion, I simply want to drive home these points: Horses and mules should be used in every instance where they are cheaper than other types of power; second, the big corporations that keep exact cost accounts, with the means of knowing exactly what their costs are, have decided that on hauls within a horse's working radius, and on all pick-up delivery work, horses are more economical; therefore, if you are in a position to decide on which shall be bought, just remember what these big companies have discovered; and if you are buying groceries from a man who is using a high-toned truck for delivery, remember you are helping to pay for it. Furthermore, if you are a farmer, don't be misled under any circumstances into buying a tractor for field work. If you want an engine for ensilage cutting, or for cutting wood, get something that is proper for that work; but don't buy a tractor with the idea that you are going to displace a material number of horses, for you are destined to certain disappointment.

POULTRY AS A CASH CROP ON NEW ENGLAND FARMS

By J. H. Putnam, County Agricultural Agent,
Greenfield, Mass.

When I get on a train and start for Connecticut I always have the feeling that I am going home, therefore, I am always glad to come down here and see so many familiar faces.

The subject I have been assigned is a pretty broad one and gives a whole lot of latitude. The first question that always crops out is how ought a farm to be organized to be profitable. In the management of the farm there are a few factors that the specialist and the scientific man have brought out which are different from what some of us think. They say the most important factor is the size of the business. We have small farms and small farmers on them; they say there is no money in farming, keeping three cows and a dozen hens. They have not even tackled a boy's job and they speak of getting a man's pay; we ought to have at least enough doing on the farm to make it a boy's job. The next factor is the quality of the yield; the next is labor efficiency; the next one, which I think especially applies here tonight, is the matter of diversity of cash crops. We used to think that the specialist was the man who made money on the farm, but figures show that that is not always so. The diversity farmer is the man who in the long run makes good. The tobacco man who raises nothing but tobacco often gets caught; the onion man sometimes loses, but where they have both they usually have one crop that pays.

What cash crops do we want? I sent out a questionnaire in our county two or three months ago, and a few of the questions were:

"What is the size of your farm?"

"How many acres did you cultivate last year?"

"Did you make any money last year?"

"Have you made money for the last ten years?"

"What were the principal sources of your income?"

These replies came from twenty fairly prosperous hill farmers, from thirteen valley farmers, and three in the back hill towns: they are representative.

Over two hundred acres, twelve replied. Ten made a profit, and two did not.

Between one and two hundred acres, twelve replied. Eight made a profit, one didn't, and the other three did not know whether they did or not.

Farms under one hundred acres, thirteen replied. Seven made a profit, three didn't, and the other three did not know whether they did or not.

In other words eighty-three per cent of the big farms paid, sixty-six per cent of the medium-sized farms paid, and fifty-four per cent of the small farms paid.

In answer to the question as to how many acres they had under cultivation, of those having over five acres under cultivation last year, eighty-two per cent paid; those having under five acres, fifty-five per cent paid.

The answers to the questions indicated that of the three who raised potatoes, two made a profit and one did not, of the thirteen who raised apples, twelve made a profit and one did not—that's ninety-three per cent; apples are a pretty good cash crop.

Of the twenty-one engaged in dairying fifteen made a profit and six did not.

Of the seven raising onions five made a profit and two did not.

Of the five tobacco farmers four made a profit and one did not.

Maple products; two, both profitable.

Sheep raising; two, both profitable.

Of the five raising poultry, four found it profitable and one did not—eighty per cent.

You will see that of those in which the crop was a real factor in the success on the farm, apples stood at the head with ninety-three per cent of the farms growing them as a cash crop showing a profit, and poultry was second with eighty per cent as a cash crop showing a profit. Most of these men are dairy farmers. Last year, therefore, poultry was a successful and useful cash crop in our county as shown by those figures. One boy in three years made enough money to buy a Ford automobile; his father gave him enough to make it a Dodge; last year he carried four hundred hens; cleared up $1,000 on poultry alone, besides helping his father. Another farmer kept his hens over the cattle barn. The cattle underneath kept the hens warm in winter and they had free range all summer. They laid well all winter and for the last ten years his poultry has paid all the living expenses of his large family. The farmer can raise poultry and eggs cheaper than the professional poultry man or the man in the village, because he can feed them cheaper, the range doesn't cost him anything as the hens destroy the insects. You cannot charge them with any land or overhead, because their usefulness more than pays for it, whereas the man in the city has to make a charge for those things.

The average profit on flocks of over one hundred and twenty hens, taken before the period of high prices, about 1915, was sixty-three cents; on flocks of less than one hundred twenty, ninety-eight cents, showing that the small flock paid best. The cost of feeding town flocks was ninety cents a hen as against sixty-one cents for the farm flock; in the matter of labor, to keep the hens in town cost sixty cents, on the farm twenty-eight cents; less than half. In the matter of equipment it will cost one-third more in town than on the farm; in the matter of profit the town shows thirty-eight cents and the farm eighty-seven cents.

The farmer, then, ought to be able to make a profit from his hens. It is very evident that he does, but he ought to make more; he ought to keep more hens and have a bigger business. That is especially true of the small farmer. There is no way the small farmer can increase his business with so little trouble and his profit so much as by keeping poultry. He needs to keep more and better birds.

In the matter of breeding, we have the advantage today of selecting birds from known strains of good layers. A man who breeds from any old thing is very, very foolish. Every poultry man today practices culling. We didn't know anything about it a number of years ago, but today we know that any farmer can go into his flock and cut out the poor ones, keeping the good ones over. The expense of raising young stock is considerable and the farmer must give consideration to what he can keep over to advantage. It has been found that the yearling hens average one hundred thirty-two eggs, take seventy pounds of feed, or six and four-tenths pounds per dozen eggs; the two-year olds average ninety-three eggs, take sixty-eight pounds of feed, or eight and four-tenths pounds per dozen eggs. The old hens, three-year olds, laid seventy-eight eggs in a year, ate seventy-four pounds of feed, at a cost per dozen of twelve and two-tenths cents. The average of the three, you see, is right around nine pounds per dozen eggs; three-quarters of a pound of food per egg.

Now, those of you who were buying feed, in November and December, at not more than three cents a pound, and selling eggs for ten cents apiece, can very readily see that there was profit in keeping poultry during that period at least. The man who kept poultry during the last three months, who fed them properly, had them doing reasonably well, had a gold mine.

We must have more vigorous breeders; we must hatch our poultry earlier. That is one place where the farmer falls down more than anywhere else; he usually hatches too late.

We have all heard a lot about a balanced ration. We not only need a balanced ration for poultry but for everything we feed. It has been impressed upon me lately—the need of a balance for everything. The whole world seems to be out of balance. The farmer not only needs to feed his stock a balanced ration, but his farm must have a proper balance. Sometimes chickens can balance the ration themselves if you give them the things they need; and sometimes a nation can balance itself if it gets the things it needs. We see our country today, the richest country in the world; we have so much gold it isn't worth anything to us; we have so many raised crops that they cannot be sold for cost of production. Europe is exporting its crops into this country; Danish butter and Spanish onions flood our markets. We have more gold and more crops than we know what to do with. We are out of balance. Until we get that balance back so that the value of our money is balanced with the world we are going to suffer. I am in favor of putting tariff on where it will help a little. We never can get back to sanity, to good conditions, to reasonable conditions, until we get a balance.

The New England farmer has certainly had reason to pat himself on the back in the last three or four months. I don't suppose you feel that way about it. I know up our way they don't and yet the New England farmer has been able to sell his potatoes at cost of production; those who sold early had a little profit; the apple grower has been able to get his cost back and something more; the onion grower up in the valley has dropped $600,000; and unless something wonderful happens to the market in the next four weeks hundreds of carloads will be drawn out and thrown away and another $600,000 will be lost. But he has made a little something on his tobacco to balance up. In New England the dairyman has got out from under pretty fairly well; he has got at least cost of production in the last few months. If you were out in Illinois and had land which cost you $375 an acre and had to sell your corn for thirty-five cents a bushel; if you were down south where it cost you thirty-five cents to raise your cotton and you had to sell it for five cents a pound, you would realize what it means to be a New England farmer; and being a New England farmer you can pay thirty-five cents a bushel for corn because you feed it to hens and sell their eggs for seventy-five cents to a dollar a dozen. You ought to realize the opportunities of the New England farmer in poultry. There is absolutely no agricultural crop in the world that has paid the profit that hen fruit has paid in the last three months. I believe I can stand here and say tha not be afraid of contradiction.

In closing, I just want to go back and say again that the man who makes his money on the farm must tackle a man's job; and in order to do that you have got to have considerable product for sale. The small farmer especially will find no other crop today, that he can raise with the expenditure of so little capital, that he can so quickly install, that will increase his income so much, as a good flock of poultry. So many people want to keep only twenty-five or thirty hens because they think if they keep a hundred or more they are going to lose money on them. You cannot make as big a profit per hen, probably, on three or four hundred as you can on twenty-five or thirty, but you have got to raise more hens and more eggs if you want to make enough to amount to anything. I think I have surprised some of the farmers in my neighborhood by telling them to raise more crops this year. They say they have more stuff than they can sell now at a profit; but it has been demonstrated that the farmers who made the profit in 1920 were the farmers who had the most land under cultivation and who raised the most crops, the men who did the most business. We have two crops in New England that we raise more of than we use; onions and tobacco. We can overproduce them; but all the other agricultural crops we do not begin to raise enough of to serve our own market. And I tell you I don't believe there i anything you can do to your farm, especially the small farmer, that will help you bring it up to a man's size business as to increase your poultry flocks.

THE FARM FACTORY FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

By Prof. W. W. Chenoweth of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Four years ago I spoke at Foot Guard Hall to the fruit growers on the same subject I have chosen for a short talk this afternoon, and the difference between the talk I gave at that time and the one I wish to give you today is that at that time I was speaking from a purely theoretical standpoint, and today from a practical standpoint.

Four or five years ago the idea of associating with the fruit and vegetable growing industry a small farm factory to take care of the waste and imperfect grades was a mere dream, and there were not many people who were at all enthusiastic. It was a difficult matter to get people interested enough; but we have undergone a great many changes in the last five years, and one of these has been to change that dream of these people into reality. We can show you today in Massachusetts more than a score of those factories doing a good business, because they are engaged in a type of work that has long been needed not only in Massachusetts, but in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and all of this eastern section where it is so densely populated.

I will give you a few other instances just to show you the change of conditions from five years ago and the present time. At that time, we were giving six weeks' work in college to a group of students who were making their major work pomology. Last year the department of horticultural manufacturers gave the first work to the students, enrolling seventy-seven, this year we have enrolled one hundred and fifty, with only two terms gone by, showing the interest the women and the men particularly, are taking in this type of work. They are seeing in it a possible solution of some of the wastes that are always associated with the growing and marketing of the highly perishable crops.

Furthermore, the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, I think to its everlasting credit, has introduced into the state legislature a bill for an appropriation to erect a small building in which this department may carry on its work more efficiently than it has in the past, and in addition to that, while several years ago we had practically no home manufacturing going on in our state, we now have a score or two doing a good business. These factories from one standpoint, from the standpoint of large business people, are small affairs, ranging from the housewife selling a few hundred dollars' worth, to a specialized farm factory selling from $2,000 to $10,000 worth of products. There are two distinct types of factories. One of these, a general type, is engaged in the growing of both fruits and vegetables, manufacturing them into the various products and putting them on the market; the other, the specialized type, which is dealing primarily with one crop alone, that is the apple crop. We have only a few of these specialized ones, and they are the ones we need the most, because the greatest waste in all of the fruit and vegetables growing is that of the apple crop, and we are hoping that before many seasons pass we shall see a great many of these special factories taking care of the thousands of barrels of apples that now go to waste in the State of Connecticut. These are some of the indications of the situation as we have it in Massachusetts.

I think that we will all agree that the small factory performs a definite function. In the first place it takes care of a great quantity of fresh products, it prevents a great deal of waste, and it makes possible a large amount of good food. Dr. Wiley said a few years ago that the United States' big job was eating, and I expect what Dr. Wiley said was right. If there is any one thing the people ought to be interested in, it is the food question, and we ought to be producing more food per capita in the New England States than we are at present, and anything we can do to help increase the food supply is to the credit and the financial benefit of the New England group.

A sufficient number of people have engaged in this work of manufacturing in our state to demonstrate a few facts. Four years ago these were all theories; today they are facts. We have demonstrated the fact that it will prevent a large amount of wastage in fruits and vegetables; that it is the best possible market for culls and inferior grades of fruits and vegetables; that it will result in an appreciable increase in the food supply; that it is a splendid business proposition for the person or persons who are adapted to do that kind of work. For instance, a man living within three miles of the college started four years ago in this line of work. The year preceding this his gross sales were $10,000. It was all done on an investment for equipment of less than $100.00. This seems to be one great difficulty in starting a factory. A group of people come together and want to spend a great amount in equipment and get into competition with the big concerns which do the things by machinery that they should do with their hands. This man whose gross sales were $10,000, with this little equipment, probably had a better income than any man in your State College, except possibly the President. I offered him my salary for his profits, and he laughed at me; he said I would have to increase it a good deal before he would take it. The work can be done at home in a small building adjacent thereto, and the market can be found, because it has been done by enough peoeple to convince us. This man started his work in June and stopped in November, having all the rest of the year to do what he pleased, and still drew a better income than I did. A man asked me the other day, "Why don't you go into it yourself, if there is so much money in it?" Money isn't the only thing in life. The enjoyment of life is one thing, and if I can make a living in my present situation and lay up something for old age, that satisfies me.

Another illustration of a successful man in this line of work is a man in the eastern part of the state, who started this year for the first time, and sold his materials as he manufactured them, on his roadside stand, where he was selling fruits and vegetables. This was his first year, and of course he had his ups and downs in manufacturing, because he wasn't thoroughly up on manufacturing; and the last I knew of his operations, about the middle of November he had sold about $2,000.00 worth of materials, selling it direct to the consumer. I don't know of a single home factory in our state that doesn't sell direct to the consumer. Most of them started in a small way, and they are gradually growing. I think every business that I have any account of at all is a growing concern. The big trouble will be that sooner or later if these people don't look out the business will get so large it will pass out of their personal supervision, the quality will drop, and then they are in the same class with the big manufacturers, and their products will have to go in competition with them and prices will go down. But I believe the sole agency we need for our home manufactured materials is in some way to get the market started direct to the consumer. If this is once started, those satisfied customers become the advertising medium through which the product of this factory should be sold.

As an illustration of this, a woman in western Massachusetts last year sold $300.00 worth. She took the profits and built a little shed adjoining her kitchen. She stopped taking orders when she had reached $2,500.00. If she could have done the work she could just as well have taken $3,500.00 or $4,500.00, but she stopped at $2,500.00 because she knew that was all she was able to do at this time. Next year she expects to enlarge her plant and make an $8,000.00 or $10,000.00 business. She is making not only a living, but considerably more than a living. She had a small plot of neglected ground and this fall she called on the county agent for advice and this year it is going to be set to small fruits, because she has found she can put them up for her customers at very special prices. I don't know what she has to pay for raspberries, but she put them in a ten-cent jar, with two or three cents' worth of sugar and enough labor to put them in the jar, and is getting sixty cents per jar. If you take off the twelve cents, this leaves thirty-eight cents a pint for manufactured raspberries. Maybe you could get that for them fresh; I doubt it.

There are two objections perhaps that the home manufacturer will have to overcome; possibly they are not objections, but obstructions. One of these is his method of manufacture, and the other his method of sale. If he can learn to manufacture most economically, keeping always in mind that the thing to get is quality; and if he can manage to market direct to the consumer, keeping in mind always that when he goes to market through his middleman he must invest anywhere from ten to twenty-five per cent of his earnings in that profit. If he can overcome these two obstacles there is no reason why he should not be successful, provided that person is temperamentally adapted to that line of work. It isn't every person that could by any manner of training be made successful in home manufacture. There are hundreds of localities in Connecticut, as there are in Massachusetts, that could well support a few of these small factories, doing anywhere from $1,000.00 to $10,000 business, using hundreds of tons of material and converting them into high-grade products and getting more than a high-grade profit.

What I am anxious to see develop is not so much the general type of factory, but more the specialized types of factories that are going to take care of these thousands of bushels of apples. We have several avenues through which these apples may be manufactured and put on the market. Just what the future of these products is going to be, your guess is as good as any one's. We do not know what is going to be the ruling upon the disposal of cider or vinegar next year. I doubt if many of you know what the rulings are this year, because they have been changed. First, the farmer was not going to be allowed to make vinegar; then they made an allowance whereby the farmer was allowed to manufacture vinegar for home consumption. The Supreme Court has held that the first interpretation of the Volstead Act was the correct one,—that there was to be no fermenting liquor in the home. Now if this is true, if that original interpretation of the Act goes through, that means that you cannot legally manufacture your own vinegar, and that the sale of vinegar is confined only to bonded warehouses; and you know perhaps the effect that will have on your fruits. We do not need to anticipate that trouble perhaps, but I believe whatever way the law is interpreted, or however stringently it is enforced, that there will always be some legitimate means of marketing apple juice. Apple juice is so superior to the great amount of slush that is put on the market and sold as "soda pop," so superior to that artificially colored, artificially flavored material that it is a pity we can't bottle it and supply a soft drink that is harmless, nourishing and refreshing, and better tasting than most of the carbonated stuff that is being sold on the market. And then we can take that cider and manufacture it into a great number of products. A man in the southern part of Vermont has a cider mill, and he has manufactured cider jelly. From the beginning of the season up to Thanksgiving this man had manufactured and sold seven tons of cider jelly. He didn't have to hunt a market; he didn't have to advertise. The only thing he had to do was squeeze out the juice and make the jelly. Cider jelly is a delicious relish, and those people who are acquainted with it want it. We might just as well be manufacturing thousands of pounds of that commodity. It would be much better than letting sweet cider go the way it has been going years gone by.

When the fruit grower comes to realize it costs just as much to grow his cull fruit as it does the apples he puts into the barrels, unless he keeps the wild apples that grow along the hedgerows, it costs just as much to grow and handle them, and according to the census figures only seventy-five per cent of the apple crop that is grown makes any effect on the market, he realizes that we ought to do something to take care of the remaining twenty-five per cent.

There are enough people in Connecticut to eat all the apple butter that a dozen or twenty small factories could possibly manufacture. They would buy it willingly and gladly if they were acquainted with it and knew its value. It can be made of a very cheap grade of apples that ought never to be put on the market. If the bottom drops out of the cider apple industry because of the laws enforcing the Prohibition Law, what is going to be the result? Won't it result in the attempt of the fruit growers to put more and more of these inferior grades on the market? If he does put more of these grades on the market, won't it have a demoralizing effect, on the market, and won't it be better for us as fruit growers and as consumers of food if we can gather up a large part of these inferior grades and convert them into a healthful, delicious product? It seems to me we could devote our time to that with an assurance of getting something that was well worth while. If we are going to manufacture on a scale of that size, I doubt if the manufacturer can rely on the special market. He will perhaps have to find for his market some big restaurant, hotel, chain store, or sell on the general market. They will take his product and handle it in large quantities.

I would like to give you an illustration of the apple butter business. We started three years ago making apple butter, just to see what the students and faculty would do with it. Today we are manufacturing and selling to our little college family there somewhere around three hundred and fifty gallons of apple butter a year. It has advertised itself. The stores call up and say, "Send us down a couple of dozen jars." I believe with a little advertising and a little push, if we were in the game we could easily sell a thousand gallons a year in our little village. If we went over to Northampton, if we went into Mount Holyoke, where those two colleges of girls like fruit products, I am satisfied those communities would use several thousand gallons of apple butter. As yet there is no one to furnish them. You have the same conditions here in Connecticut. You have thousands and thousands of people who would be glad to pay a profit-paying price for apple products if they were offered for sale.

OFFICIAL LIST OF SOCIETIES HOLDING FAIRS IN 1920

Name of Society	President	Secretary	Treasurer
Bethany Grange Fair Association	F. L. Fowler	W. S. Saxton	N. J. Peck
Brookfield School Fair Association	Gerald B. Curtis	Chas. L. Biggs	Randolph Williams
Cherry Park Fair Association	Wm. T. Grozier	M. W. Delaney	M. W. Delaney
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	Theo. Foster	Clarence F. Spencer	Edgar W. Lewis
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association	Henry Lankton	Louis St. Clair Burr	Louis St. Clair Burr
Conn. Dairymen's Association	Robert Mitchell	Dwight J. Minor	M. E. Pierpont
Conn. Fair Association	John A. Pilgard	C. W. Pratt	W. H. Gocher
Conn. Horticultural Society	W. S. Mason	S. H. Deming	W. W. Hunt
Conn. Pomological Society	A. T. Stevens	H. C. C. Miles	H. M. Rogers
Conn. Poultry Association	W. F. Kirkpatrick	Paul P. Ives	C. H. Brundage
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	Henry Dorrance	H. L. Garrigus	B. C. Patterson
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	H. B. Williams	Wm. Valentine	Chas. R. Risley
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	Asa C. Borland	C. W. Hart	Chas. L. Gold
Coventry Grange Fair Association	A. L. Reed	Edith P. Haven	Edith P. Haven
Danbury Fair	S. H. Rundle	G. M. Rundle	G. M. Rundle
Durham Agri. Fair Association	H. C. Parsons	F. H. Page	J. J. Rich
East Haven Fair Association	W. J. Carr	E. M. Allender	J. H. Gates
Fairfield County Farm Bureau	F. H. Beers	M. B. Sunderland	Sterling B. Hubbell
Farmington Grange Fair Association	Warren S. Mason	Arthur J. Birdseye	Frank E. Moses
Goshen Agri. Society	E. O. Wright	George Cook	F. J. Seaton
Granby Agri. Society	P. E. Devnew	Chas. Allshouse	H. B. Cotton
Guilford Agri. Society	H. W. Carter	R. DeF. Bristol	W. C. White
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n.	John L. Kruger	Leonard J. Selden	Thos. J. Selden
Harwinton Agri. Society	H. J. Newbury	R. G. Bentley	M. L. Drake
Hebron School Agri. Association	Edward A. Smith	Clarence P. Rathbun	Howard C. Porter
Lyme Grange Fair Association	Chas. M. Peck	J. W. Stark	A. G. Sweet
Mansfield Fair Association	H. Storrs	A. J. Brundage	L. J. Storrs
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	John P. Rankl	E. Allan Blish	Frank H. Blish
Middlebury Agri. Society	F. A. Waters	H. E. Clark	A. F. Green
Mt. Carmel Agri. Society	Howard C. Yale	Bennett J. Dickerman	Bennett J. Dickerman
New Haven County Farm Bureau	Wilson H. Lee	Herbert D. Deetz	Geo. E. Tester
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.	Alfred E. Doty	Wm. J. Rathgeber	David Kydd
New London County Agri. Society	Elmer R. Pierson	Gilbert S. Raymond	Albert J. Bailey
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	Geo. D. Coates	E. Frank White	Clifford Thompson
Plainville Agri. Association	L. S. Mills	Henry Trumbull	T. A. Lyman
Plymouth Fair Corporation	E. N. Canfield	Edith Sutliffe	George Chapman
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	F. C. Payne	F. C. Barker	A. F. Kingsbury
Redding School Fair Association	J. B. Sanford	Samuel C. Shaw	W. C. Sanford
Rockville Fair Association	O. A. Leonard	P. B. Leonard	C. M. Squires

Salisbury Association, Inc.	Robert Scoville	Malcolm D. Rudd	Malcolm D. Rudd
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	W. H. Hall	R. W. Smith	George Siswick
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	L. A. Coe	H. P. Deming	F. B. Appel
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Somers	Edw. W. Courtney	Benjamin A. Gager	C. A. Thompson
Washington Fair Corporation	H. O. Averill	C. E. Hough	S. L. Hollister
Wethersfield Grange Corporation	Burton A. Harris	Frank S. Morris	Frank S. Morris
Windham County Agri. Society	H. B. Chapman	M. J. Frink	W. R. Thurber
Windsor Agri. Society	Oliver J. Thrall	J. C. Conklin	J. C. Conklin
Wolcott Agri. Society	A. T. Gilyard	M. E. Pierpont	M. E. Pierpont
Woodstock Agri. Society	Geo. M. Sampson	Leonard H. Healey	Melancthon Riddick

RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1920, FINANCES

Name of Society	Cash on Hand	Single Admission Tickets	Membership or Season Tickets	Grand Stand	Donations	Entrance Fees Trials of Speed	Other Entrance Fees	Rent of Grounds	State Appropriation	Advertisements Interest, etc.	Other Sources	Total
Bethany Grange Fair Association	$22.50	$175.25	$....	$....	$....	$....	$3.00	$101.00	$....	$41.00	$192.43	$355.18
Brookfield School Fair Association	31.10	6.00	....	....	1.00	....	....	....	100.00	....	....	138.10
Cherry Park Fair Association	....	2,899.00	....	408.95	....	....	225.00	1,448.45	....	....	67.16	5,048.56
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	172.15	247.15	18.00	....	....	....	....	186.50	100.00	....	164.90	888.70
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association	68.37	....	248.50	....	....	....	....	....	300.00	....	201.25	818.12
Conn. Dairymen's Association	769.93	....	79.00	....	....	....	....	....	1,899.71	....	47.59	2,796.23
Conn. Fair Association	9,148.28	44,807.20	....	10,790.00	....	17,955.00	1,008.00	12,478.36	500.00	1,623.82	1,332.00	99,642.66
Conn. Horticultural Society	237.10	37.75	65.00	....	164.25	....	8.00	....	....	....	86.51	598.61
Conn. Pomological Society	*281.18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500.00	....	451.38	951.38
Conn. Poultry Association	852.34	....	155.00	....	....	....	....	....	1,000.00	....	31.60	2,038.94
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	485.32	....	56.37	....	....	....	....	....	979.76	....	....	1,521.45
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	....	....	125.00	....	....	....	....	....	955.90	....	37.39	1,118.29
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	2.67	116.25	....	....	55.83	....	....	27.00	150.00	77.00	.43	429.18
Coventry Grange Fair Association	17.81	109.90	....	....	36.85	....	5.50	17.50	150.00	284.31	200.60	822.47
Durham Agri. Fair Association	208.61	923.47	197.25	....	....	....	13.00	324.50	500.00	304.00	589.84	3,060.67
East Haven Fair Association	159.03	519.25	302.00	....	5.00	....	....	343.00	150.00	32.00	93.76	1,604.04
Fairfield County Farm Bureau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120.00	120.00
Farmington Grange Fair Association	290.48	159.80	....	....	67.72	....	....	15.20	150.00	....	683.24	1,366.44
Goshen Agri. Society	259.98	1,580.77	8.00	....	20.00	....	40.10	375.25	350.00	17.21	....	2,651.31
Granby Agri. Society	685.63	1,259.60	....	119.65	....	300.00	13.50	356.93	500.00	220.00	500.00	3,955.31
Guilford Agri. Society	780.49	1,606.05	336.00	....	226.75	....	28.10	27.00	400.00	437.70	....	3,842.09
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	148.90	904.80	....	....	16.00	....	6.65	25.00	250.00	22.50	2,012.94	3,386.79
Harwinton Agri. Society	55.26	....	.75	....	....	....	186.50	450.50	150.00	111.00	6.70	960.71
Hebron School Agri. Association	....	88.00	....	....	112.75	....	....	....	....	....	100.00	300.75
Lyme Grange Fair Association	184.35	550.00	....	....	....	....	....	36.00	150.00	....	327.30	1,247.65
Mansfield Fair Association	204.67	418.12	95.00	....	....	....	....	26.91	250.00	58.80	100.00	1,153.50
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	15.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00	....	....	115.65
Middlebury Agri. Society	590.29	574.80	108.95	....	20.00	....	8.00	105.00	250.00	129.63	16.25	1,802.92

Mt. Carmel Agri. Society	32.73	41.25	32.50						250.00			356.48
New Haven County Farm Bureau					132.00							132.00
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.	41.55		61.00		261.00		20.65		250.00		182.74	816.94
New London County Agri. Society	1,123.19	10,852.00	446.00	2,239.35		1,168.00	189.25	2,132.50	500.00	658.39	305.18	19,613.86
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	261.63	1,194.13					75.00	150.50	500.00		1,177.57	3,358.83
Plainville Agri. Association	115.65								100.00			215.65
Plymouth Fair Corporation	454.34	766.70					35.50	232.00	100.00	52.00	502.04	2,142.58
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	225.54	1,286.00	15.00					215.50	350.00	241.68	1,518.25	3,851.97
Redding School Fair Association	17.32								100.00			117.32
Rockville Fair Association	59.91	4,689.75	234.50	1,437.50		1,201.17		1,401.30	500.00	224.61	230.45	9,979.19
Salisbury Association, Inc.					767.75				100.00			867.75
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	788.68	9,968.15	488.50	3,275.70		3,694.00	888.50	3,451.00	500.00	69.53	650.65	23,774.71
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	99.65	1,467.05	67.00		5.00		24.50	272.25	500.00	7.34	1,387.68	3,830.47
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Somers	597.41		20.00					118.00	100.00	296.67		1,132.08
Washington Fair Corporation	921.01	1,968.50	15.00		205.50			433.00	350.00		66.64	3,959.65
Wethersfield Grange Corporation	101.02	79.65						53.00	100.00		340.00	673.67
Windham County Agri. Society	1,268.38	2,514.30	80.00	257.00		30.00	15.00	742.00	500.00		69.86	5,476.54
Windsor Agri. Society	79.63	998.25		64.75	944.20	550.00		882.75	100.00	368.20	39.78	4,027.56
Wolcott Agri. Society	*55.96	1,927.25	51.00		353.40		50.50	198.65	350.00	183.96	24.00	3,138.76
Woodstock Agri. Society	1,009.65	1,188.70		142.25		240.00	66.25	412.00	400.00	66.25	150.74	3,675.84

*Denotes deficit.

Name of S	Real Estate	Personal Property	No. of Members	No. Stockholders	Capital Stock	Admission	Season Tickets	Grand Stand
Bethany Grange Fair A			27			15-50c		
Brookfield School Fair			26			10c		
Cherry Park Fair Assoc	,000.00		2			25-50-75c		25-50c
Chester Agri. & Mechar		$275.00	...			10-25c		
Conn. Bee-Keepers' As			170					
Conn. Dairymen's Asso								
Conn. Fair Association	,023.72	9,529.00	...	70	$250,000.00	25c-$1.00	$1.00	
Conn. Horticultural Soc		2,260.00	75			25c		
Conn. Pomological Soci			700					
Conn. Poultry Associat								
Conn. Sheep Breeders'								
Conn. Vegetable Growe								
Cornwall Agri. Fair As			40			10-25c		
Coventry Grange Fair			33			35c		
Durham Agri. Fair Ass	200.00	300.00	400			25c	50c	
East Haven Fair Assoc			600			15-25c	50c	
Fairfield County Farm			837					
Farmington Grange Fai			8			25c		
Goshen Agri. Society ..		75.00	41			20-35c		
Granby Agri. Society ..	,000.00	50.00	95		2,000.00	25-50c		
Guilford Agri. Society		400.00	672			40c	50c	
Haddam Neck Grange	,000.00	1,000.00	...	28	2,500.00	15-50c		
Harwinton Agri. Societ	,000.00	150.00	182					
Hebron School Agri. A			9					
Lyme Grange Fair Assc			120			25c		
Mansfield Fair Associat			150			40c	50c	
Marlborough School Ag			4					
Middlebury Agri. Socie		500.00	84			50c	$1.00	
Mt. Carmel Agri. Soci			70			25c	50c	
New Haven County Fa			950					
New Haven County Ho			111					
New London County A	,000.00	500.00	180			50c	$1.00	35-50c
North Stonington Gran			250			30c		
Plainville Agri. Associa			7					
Plymouth Fair Corpora			160			15-35c		
Portland Hemlock Gran	,800.00	155.42	245			50c		
Redding School Fair A								
Rockville Fair Associat	,000.00		125		4,000.00	35-50-75c	$1.50	50-75c
Salisbury Association,								
Stafford Springs Agri. S	,000.00		...	51	5,000.00	75c	$1.50	50-75c
Union Agri. Society of I brook and Hartland—	,000.00	700.00	134			40c		
Union Agri. Society of Ellington and East			353					
Washington Fair Corpo	,000.00	500.00	142			25-50c		
Wethersfield Grange Co	,000.00		...	30	5,000.00	10-15c		
Windham County Agri	,500.00	200.00	550			50c		25c
Windsor Agri. Society			60			75c		
Wolcott Agri. Society	,000.00	100.00	51			25-50c		
Woodstock Agri. Societ		665.25	500			50c		25c

D—MISCELLANEOUS, 1920

	Bread and Cake	Sugar Syrup and Pres. Fruits	Agri. Implements	Mech'l Inventions	Domestic Mfgrs.	Fine Arts and Fancy Articles	Decorated Carts and Trains of Working Oxen	Granges	Diplomas and Medals Awarded	Miscellaneous
..	$5.00	$14.75	$......	$......	$......	$30.00	$......	$......	$......	$......
..	......	9.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
..	3.00	......	......	......	......	8.50	......	......	......	......
30	4.40	40.00	......	......	......	32.50	27.00	5.00	......	......
50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	103.00
0	24.25	36.50	......	......	203.25	661.50	......	100.00	202.00	......
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	182.50
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	333.80
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
0	10.50	7.50	......	......	......	8.75	......	......	......	9.25
..	13.00	5.85	......	......	......	30.35	6.00	......	......	36.35
0	28.75	28.75	......	......	30.00	29.20	116.00	......	......	......
..	24.50	10.75	......	......	28.75	51.00	......	......	20.00	......
..	......	15.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
50	4.50	......	......	......	......	8.75	......	......	......	......
..	27.70	20.00	......	......	2.75	9.50	30.00	......	14.00	......
0	49.00	88.50	......	......	84.75	57.25	......	......	......	20.00
12	11.10	15.05	......	......	62.62	......	178.50	......	......	......
..	3.50	5.50	......	......	......	5.25	16.00	......	10.00	......
0	12.40	5.90	......	......	......	13.90	43.00	25.00	......	......
..	6.25	8.50	......	......	......	35.00	......	......	......	......
..	10.25	......	......	......	......	24.50	......	......	......	......
5	18.05	32.10	......	......	......	19.40	......	......	89.43	33.00
..	.75	.75	......	......	......	5.00	......	......	......	......
0	4.50	33.75	......	......	......	21.75	......	10.00	......	8.25
0	2.25	......	......	......	32.50	4.50	......	......	18.00	1.00
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
0	10.50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	222.35
5	44.85	21.60	......	......	96.10	7.25	40.00	......	......	52.70
..	30.55	......	......	1.50	......	......	......	......	......	......
0	12.50	25.70	......	......	......	32.95	15.00	......	......	......
..	12.75	32.50	......	......	......	67.65	......	......	......	......
..	......	11.50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
0	13.50	......	......	......	......	120.75	25.00	......	......	......
25	......	71.25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
..	......	2.00	......	......	......	114.50	......	......	......	......
75	29.25	72.50	......	......	......	32.71	......	......	......	23.75
..	1.50	......	5.00	......	......	11.00	......	......	......	10.00
.	19.75	27.95	......	......	......	22.25	......	......	......	......
..	19.50	35.00	......	......	......	34.00	......	......	......	......
5	24.20	17.75	5.00	......	26.00	140.05	......	65.00	......	......
..	11.50	50.50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
0	90.25	5.60	......	.50	......	18.75	45.00	15.00	......	77.00
..	21.65	12.25	......	......	53.90	40.00	25.00	50.00	......	84.00

ANALYSIS OF PREMIUMS AND GRATUITIES PAID—FARM STOCK, 1920

Name of Society	Bulls	Milch Cows	Heifers and Calves	Working Oxen (Pair)	Steers (Pair)	Fat Cattle	Horses ex. Speed	Horses Speed	Sheep	Swine	Poultry (Coops)	Rabbits, Ferrets, Pigeons	All other Stock	Total
Bethany Grange Fair Association	$41.00	$9.00	$39.00	$......	$5.00	$......	$......	$......	$38.00	$1.00	$23.50	$5.50	$......	$162.00
Brookfield School Fair Association	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5.00	9.25	......	......	14.25
Cherry Park Fair Association	6.00	......	2.00	......	......	......	......	3.00	2.00	11.00	13.25	......	......	37.25
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	......	......	......	5.25	......	......	......	......	.50	4.00	18.25	2.00	......	30.00
Conn. Beekeepers' Association	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Conn. Dairymen's Association	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Conn. Fair Association	664.00	1,265.00	826.00	......	......	888.00	......	35,000.00	1,135.00	1,619.00	2,207.00	......	480.00	44,084.00
Conn. Horticultural Society	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Conn. Pomological Society	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Conn. Poultry Association	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	8.00	41.00	7.50	12.00	......	......	9.00	......	3.00	2.00	27.00	......	......	109.50
Coventry Grange Fair Association	3.00	10.50	9.60	19.00	14.00	3.00	9.75	......	1.50	......	11.23	.34	......	81.92
Durham Agri. Fair Association	......	167.50	......	107.50	......	30.00	64.00	......	56.00	15.00	52.60	4.50	......	497.10
East Haven Fair Association	......	8.50	3.00	......	......	......	19.25	......	41.50	32.25	62.00	23.00	31.67	221.17
Fairfield County Farm Bureau	......	......	15.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15.00	......	......	30.00
Farmington Grange Fair Association	12.00	54.00	35.00	......	......	......	13.00	......	......	5.00	54.50	5.25	1.25	180.00
Goshen Agri. Society	18.00	47.50	17.50	46.49	25.00	......	30.00	107.50	2.00	5.00	259.90	2.00	12.50	573.39
Granby Agri. Society	22.00	94.00	43.00	45.00	28.00	......	49.00	1,000.00	......	......	78.00	......	152.50	1,511.50
Guilford Agri. Society	3.00	3.75	1.50	69.00	9.75	......	60.00	......	51.00	7.50	75.75	41.62	173.09	495.96
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	18.25	31.75	7.40	95.00	......	......	4.25	......	16.00	10.50	2.75	.10	26.00	212.00
Harwinton Agri. Society	5.00	......	.50	36.00	12.00	......	28.00	......	......	......	49.25	5.75	......	136.50
Hebron School Agri. Association	3.00	7.00	11.00	5.00	16.00	......	13.00	......	......	5.00	5.50	......	15.50	81.00
Lyme Grange Fair Association	13.00	25.00	17.50	45.00	28.00	5.00	28.00	......	7.00	21.00	9.00	2.50	2.00	203.00
Mansfield Fair Association	9.00	40.00	27.50	6.50	42.50	6.00	44.00	......	29.50	18.00	52.50	4.75	1.75	282.00
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	1.50	1.50	7.00	1.50	1.50	......	1.50	2.45	......	1.50	4.50	......	.50	23.45
Middlebury Agri. Society	23.00	80.00	40.50	24.00	39.00	......	48.00	......	3.00	5.00	42.50	5.25	2.50	312.75
Mt. Carmel Agri. Society	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6.00	......	4.50	25.50	......	36.00
New Haven County Farm Bureau	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	100.00	......	......	100.00

New Haven County Horticultural Soc.													
New London County Agri. Society	73.50	262.75	32.75	77.50	18.00	27.50	64.25		149.00	56.00	400.25	35.50	68.50	1,265.50
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	2.50	64.00	25.00	19.00	1.50			83.00	10.50	5.00	150.00	40.00	10.55	411.05
Plainville Agri. Association											23.55			23.55
Plymouth Fair Corporation	12.00	25.25	17.50	55.00	24.00		22.50		14.00		59.65	11.45	4.20	245.55
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	14.00	48.50	30.50	157.00	70.00		49.00		20.00	9.00		.50		398.50
Redding School Fair Association										2.50	7.50			10.00
Rockville Fair Association	61.75	136.05	193.70	93.50	18.00	6.00	14.00		21.00					544.00
Salisbury Association, Inc.														
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	94.50	177.50	112.00	335.00	51.00	28.00		4,500.00	63.75	8.00				5,369.75
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	30.00	97.00	45.00	48.00	18.00		71.00		64.00	8.00	133.75	7.25		522.50
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Somers	3.50	13.00	4.50	2.50			10.00			7.00	20.00	7.00		67.50
Washington Fair Corporation	85.00	90.00	146.00	54.50	17.50		85.50				71.25	1.00	1.00	551.75
Wethersfield Grange Corporation														
Windham County Agri. Society	53.00	37.50	76.10	48.00	2.50	13.00	87.00	510.00	10.00	10.00	65.00	7.50	45.55	965.15
Windsor Agri. Society							23.00				22.00	3.25		48.25
Wolcott Agri. Society	42.00	299.00	52.00	92.00	99.00	8.00	26.00		42.00	15.00	44.50	20.00		739.50
Woodstock Agri. Society	35.00	85.00	91.00	75.00	56.00		95.00	600.00	24.00	6.00	65.25			1,132.75

NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXHIBITED, 1920

Name of Society	Bulls	Milch Cows	Heifers and Calves	Working Oxen (Pair)	Steers (Pair)	Fat Cattle	Horses (ex. Speed)	Horses Speed	Sheep	Swine	Poultry (Coops)	Rabbits Ferrets Pigeons	All other Stock
Bethany Grange Fair Association	5	13	14		2				24	1	10	4	
Brookfield School Fair Association										2	4		
Cherry Park Fair Association													
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society			1	4					1	2	25	4	
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association													
Conn. Dairymen's Association													
Conn. Fair Association	31	144	94			65		196	182	112			
Conn. Horticultural Society													
Conn. Pomological Society													
Conn. Poultry Association													
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association													
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association													
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	10	30	18	7			12		9	1	90		
Coventry Grange Fair Association	2	11	23	18	1	2	9		2		17	1	
Durham Agri. Fair Association		60		58		9	20		35	12	100		
East Haven Fair Association		2	1				4		7	2	27	8	37
Fairfield County Farm Bureau			14								18		
Farmington Grange Fair Association	3	6	6				4			3	50	10	
Goshen Agri. Society	7	17	7	16	11		18	11	3	6	280	10	28
Granby Agri. Society													
Guilford Agri. Society	2	3	1	9	4		7		20	5	76	35	59
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	8	43	4	54			5		24	8	2	1	
Harwinton Agri. Society	1		1	11	16		13				40	17	
Hebron School Agri. Association	2	2	7	2	4		7			2	4		5
Lyme Grange Fair Association	3	10	14	40	33	4	8		10	35	12	5	2
Mansfield Fair Association	7	16	19	7	27	7	25		90	14	124	9	7
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	1	1	5				2	2		2	8		1
Middlebury Agri. Society	12	23	23	8	14		12		1	2	35	6	2
Mt. Carmel Agri. Society													
New Haven County Farm Bureau											24		
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.													
New London County Agri. Society	12	40	5	10	3	7	16		5	8	27	5	9

North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	1	50	25	2	1	......	......	17	13	15	50	50	17
Plainville Agri. Association	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	......	......
Plymouth Fair Corporation	4	17	19	14	10	......	6	......	6	......	46	32	5
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	6	20	9	34	19	......	17	......	12	6	......	2	......
Redding School Fair Association	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	3	......	......
Rockville Fair Association	22	67	92	32	14	8	10	......	20	......	......	......	......
Salisbury Association, Inc.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	25	53	54	53	18	13	......	......	23	2	......	......	......
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	6	35	25	6	10	......	20	......	29	2	145	13	......
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Somers	4	12	5	1	......	......	9	......	......	5	30	......	......
Washington Fair Corporation	15	25	62	10	20	......	32	......	......	......	133	5	5
Wethersfield Grange Corporation	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Windham County Agri. Society	16	12	33	13	1	4	12	12	14	3	88	7	......
Windsor Agri. Society	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	......	......	60	5	......
Wolcott Agri. Society	12	44	21	27	28	3	6	......	23	3	42	23	......
Woodstock Agri. Society	17	52	46	20	25	......	25	15	10	3	175	......	......

ATTENDANCE AT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS, 1920

Name of Society	Place	Date	Attendance						
			Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.	Total
Bethany Grange Fair Association	Bethany	Oct. 16						500	500
Brookfield School Fair Association	Brookfield	Nov. 5					250		250
Cherry Park Fair Association	Avon	Aug. 31-Sept. 2		624	1,929	767			3,320
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	Chester	Sept. 24					1,200		1,200
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association	Hartford	Sept. 6-10	58,000	10,000	12,000	30,000	8,000		118,000
Conn. Dairymen's Association	Hartford	Feb. 9-14							
Conn. Fair Association	Hartford	Sept. 6-10	58,000	10,000	12,000	30,000	8,000		118,000
Conn. Horticultural Society	Hartford	Sept. 21-22		300	375				675
Conn. Pomological Society	Hartford	Feb. 9-14							
Conn. Poultry Association	Hartford	Feb. 9-14							
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	Hartford	Feb. 9-14							
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	Hartford	Feb. 9-14							
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	Cornwall	Sept. 17					520		520
Coventry Grange Fair Association	Coventry	Sept. 23				500			500
Durham Agri. Fair Association	Durham	Oct. 6			6,000				6,000
East Haven Fair Association	East Haven	Sept. 18						3,500	3,500
Fairfield County Farm Bureau	Danbury	Mar. 11-12				30	30		60
Farmington Grange Fair Association	Farmington	Sept. 29-30			1,000				1,000
Goshen Agri. Society	Goshen	Sept. 6	5,000						5,000
Granby Agri. Society	Granby	Sept. 29 and Oct. 1			950		1,908		2,858
Guilford Agri. Society	Guilford	Sept 29			6,000				6,000
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	Haddam Neck	Sept. 6	2,500						2,500
Harwinton Agri. Society	Harwinton	Oct. 5		6,000					6,000
Hebron School Agri. Association	Hebron	Sept. 24					500		500
Lyme Grange Fair Association	Lyme	Sept. 22			2,700				2,700
Mansfield Fair Association	Mansfield	Sept. 29-Oct. 1			200	200	600		1,000
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	Marlborough	Sept. 18						100	100
Middlebury Agri. Society	Middlebury	Oct. 1-2					350	850	1,200
Mt. Carmel Agri. Society	Mt. Carmel	Sept. 25						250	250
New Haven County Farm Bureau	New Haven	Jan. 17-19, 1921			900	1,000	1,100		3,000
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.	New Haven	June 28-29		3,000	2,800				5,800
New London County Agri. Society	Norwich	Sept. 6-8	17,000	6,000	2,000				25,000
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	North Stonington	Sept. 21-23		300	3,000	1,000			4,300
Plainville Agri. Association	Plainville	Sept. 17-18					300	156	456
Plymouth Fair Corporation	Plymouth	Sept. 25						3,000	3,000
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	Portland	Sept. 23				4,000			4,000

Redding School Fair Association	Redding	Nov. 3	......	......	125	......	......	......	125
Rockville Fair Association	Rockville	Oct. 5-7	......	102	5,291	894	......	......	6,287
Salisbury Association, Inc.	Salisbury	Sept. 10	......	......	......	......	700	......	700
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	Stafford Springs	Oct. 12-14	......	6,000	9,000	4,500	......	......	19,500
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	Riverton	Oct. 12	......	4,000	......	......	......	......	4,000
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Somers	Somers	Sept. 29	......	......	7,000	......	......	......	7,000
Washington Fair Corporation	Washington	Sept. 3	......	......	......	......	4,000	......	4,000
Wethersfield Grange Corporation	Wethersfield	Sept. 29-30	......	375	225	......	......	......	600
Windham County Agri. Society	Brooklyn	Sept. 21-23	......	......	5,000	1,000	......	......	6,000
Windsor Agri. Society	Windsor	Oct. 7-9	......	......	......	400	600	450	1,450
Wolcott Agri. Society	Wolcott	Sept. 17-18	......	......	......	......	1,200	3,000	4,200
Woodstock Agri. Society	Woodstock	Oct. 1	......	......	......	5,948	......	......	5,948

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CHARLES A. THOMPSON in account with

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

1920			Dr.	Cr.
July	1	By bal. amt. in treasury	$2,743.44	
Aug.	2	State Comptroller		$ 4.05
“	7	Mary Anna Soda Shop		25.20
Oct.	5	L. H. Healey		594.90
“	“	F. E. Blakeman		25.85
“	“	J. B. Palmer		18.85
“	“	Philo T. Platt		53.42
“	“	The Patriot Press		126.08
“	“	Gustave Fischer Co.		28.30
“	“	Margaret Noonan		6.27
“	“	The Garde		15.70
“	“	H. V. Beebe		6.95
“	“	Case, Lockwood & Brainard		3.50
“	“	L. J. Goodman		15.00
“	“	L. H. Healey		100.00
“	7	L. H. Healey		170.39
“	“	F. E. Blakeman		49.30
“	8	Ethal Barrett		97.30
“	“	Merrill Healey		97.30
“	9	M. C. O'Brien		96.80
“	“	Wilson & Kimball		25.00
“	“	Wm. F. Kirkpatrick		9.65
“	“	E. A. Todd		67.36
“	“	C. P. Chase & Co.		286.08
“	“	W. D. Johnson Co.		100.00
“	“	Edward R. Rollins		8.00
“	“	Simplex Trading Co.		9.74
“	“	S. P. Hollister		13.07
“	“	G. O. Simons		214.00

“	“	Interstate Electric Construction Co.		358.40
“	“	Shean Advertising Co.		147.05
“	“	J. Douglas Law Co.		13.09
“	“	State Comptroller		8.40
“	15	Wm. Valentine		55.16
Nov.	1	E. E. Brown		56.12
“	3	By State Comptroller	1,000.00	
“	“	Patriot Press		22.25
“	“	W. H. Carrier		15.00
“	“	L. H. Bailey		3.28
“	“	Conn. Agricultural College		144.00
“	“	M. T. Clark		32.78
“	“	Smith & Tyler		48.00
“	“	H. V. Beebe		24.00
“	“	Merrythought Farm		24.00
“	“	H. P. Deming		37.75
“	“	Hilltop Farm		26.10
“	“	Conyers Farm		28.75
“	“	Brainard Nursery & Seed Co.		13.50
“	“	Mountain View Farm		28.00
“	“	W. F. Miller & Co.		24.00
“	“	S. W. Eddy		107.99
“	“	H. C. C. Miles		47.75
“	30	H. C. C. Miles		8.45
Dec.	8	E. M. Stoddard		86.70
“	“	Meekins, Packard & Wheat		122.70
“	10	State Comptroller		10.90
“	“	W. A. Dean		22.00
“	“	T. M. Walker Co.		11.48
“	“	E. R. Rollins		2.80
“	“	Hartford Cold Storage Co.		1.25
“	“	By L. H. Healey for eggs sold	284.40	
“	“	By L. H. Healey for ice cream, etc.	705.20	
“	“	By A. W. Yates	120.00	
“	“	L. H. Healey for expenses of sale booth		649.39

"	15	F. E. Blakeman		86.53
"	31	L. H. Healey		737.25
"	"	J. B. Palmer		46.15
"	"	H. C. C. Miles		5.00
"	"	By L. H. Healey	80.87	
"	"	W. F. Platt		39.00
"	"	Gulley & Sons		23.50
"	"	J. Douglas Law Co.		10.25
"	"	F. C. Lewis		74.18
"	"	Plimpton Mfg. Co.		3.00
"	"	Conn. Chamber of Commerce		25.00
"	"	Case, Lockwood & Brainard		2.75
Jan.	5	By State Comptroller	500.00	
"	7	Gustave Fischer Co.		7.15
"	22	Conn. Agricultural & Ind. Exposition		200.00
"	24	General Typewriter Exchange		9.00
"	"	Philo T. Platt		64.06
"	"	F. S. Chapman		53.83
"	"	Chas. R. Treat		68.47
Feb.	5	The Garde		159.30
"	"	By State Comptroller	1,000.00	
"	"	C. A. Thompson		117.35
"	"	Dr. N. S. Mayo		64.22
"	"	State Comptroller		12.85
"	16	The Garde		164.00
Mar.	1	The Heublein		27.70
"	"	Line-A-Time Mfg. Co.		2.24
"	2	L. H. Healey		52.89
"	"	Line-A-Time Mfg. Co.		25.20
"	"	Wilson H. Lee		41.60
"	"	National Assn. Com. of Agri.		25.00
"	"	Case, Lockwood & Brainard		1.85
"	"	Plimpton Mfg. Co.		9.50
"	"	Gustave Fischer Co.		6.25
"	"	W. F. Miller & Co.		1.00
"	"	Bill Brothers Co.		9.00
"	"	James B. Palmer		22.90

“	“	E. W. Dyer & Son	5.00
“	“	John T. McKnight	3.00
“	“	James E. Lord	5.00
“	“	Elton Witter	3.00
“	“	F. A. Carlson	2.00
“	“	L. W. Marsh	5.00
“	“	H. S. McKnight	3.00
“	“	Nicholas Glennon	2.00
“	“	E. W. Hyde	5.00
“	“	T. H. & L. C. Root	3.00
“	“	Robert Reschke	2.00
“	“	A. M. Griffin	5.00
“	“	F. B. Nangle	20.00
“	“	Fred L. Kanahan	2.00
“	“	James H. Warner	5.00
“	“	L. H. Healey	5.00
“	“	H. E. Outland	3.00
“	“	Chas. S. Hyde	2.00
“	“	E. W. Dyer & Sons	30.00
“	“	Ed. T. White	20.00
“	“	H. L. Hamilton	10.00
“	“	Nathaniel Jones	30.00
“	“	Elkington Farm	20.00
“	“	Chas. A. Congdon	15.00
“	“	Nicholas Glennon	10.00
“	“	Richard P. Jones	10.00
“	“	J. W. Bancroft	5.00
“	“	Theo. H. McCray	2.50
“	“	Farnham Tobacco Corp.	25.00
“	“	J. E. Ransom	5.00
“	“	Morgan & Dickinson	2.50
“	“	Meyer & Mendelsohn	7.50
“	“	Allied Tobacco Corp.	10.00
“	“	Hatheway & Steane	5.00
“	“	A. H. Brown	10.00
“	“	W. E. Harvey	5.00
“	“	Steane Hartman Co.	10.00
“	10	By J. M. Whittlesey, Treas.	

		Connecticut Exposition	39.12	
“	“	By N. S. Platt, Treas. Conn. State Grange	50.00	
“	15	Weld & Beck		10.00
“	31	F. E. Blakeman		41.50
“	“	Johnson’s Bookstore		2.75
“	“	F. D. Longley		9.55
“	“	State Comptroller		8.69
“	“	L. H. Healey		663.79
“	“	By Conn. Dairymen’s Assn.	114.22	
“	“	By State Comptroller	500.00	
April	6	By State Comptroller	1,000.00	
“	19	The Garde		14.15
“	26	William Spaulding		38.29
“	“	H. P. Deming		41.00
“	“	Gustave Fischer Co.		2.75
“	“	By J. M. Whittlesey, Treas. Connecticut Exposition	133.33	
May	5	State Comptroller		13.20
“	17	C. E. Hough, Treas.		50.00
June	3	State Comptroller		8.60
“	14	The Garde		8.60
“	24	Everett E. Brown		16.50
“	“	Philo T. Platt		11.60
“	“	Case, Lockwood & Brainard		2.22
“	“	H. P. Deming		5.75
“	“	The Garde		20.30
“	“	The Patriot Press		7.67
“	“	F. S. Chapman		4.26
“	“	J. B. Palmer		21.85
“	“	Superior Typewriter Exc.		4.50
“	“	Gustave Fischer Co.		2.50
“	“	F. E. Blakeman		21.00
“	“	C. A. Thompson		132.70
“	“	State Comptroller		7.30
“	“	Hartford Weekly Guide		1.00
“	“	L. H. Healey		719.82
“	“	Wilson H. Lee		7.20

"	"	By State Comptroller	1,200.00	
"	28	Eastern States Exposition		96.00
"	"	American Plant Pest Com.		50.00
"	"	Conn. Agricultural College		100.00
"	"	Bill Brothers		3.81
"	"	Conn. State Library		28.00
"	"	Munson Supply Co.		4.00
"	"	V. A. Sanders		100.00
"	"	Margaret J. Noonan		8.48
"	"	Parker Stamp Works		12.00
"	"	Chas. R. Treat		4.46
"	"	Hartford Courant		3.18
"	"	State Comptroller		60.00
Balance amount in treasury				196.04
			$9,470.58	$9,470.58

We have this day examined the accounts of Chas. A. Thompson, treasurer, and find the same correct.

EVERETT E. BROWN,
PHILO T. PLATT,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Auditors.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27, 1921.

January 31, 1922.

Received of Charles A. Thompson, Treas., his check on Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co. for One Hundred Ninety-six Dollars and four cents, $196.04, balance of bank account.

HARVEY P. BISSELL, Comptroller,
By John H. Belden, Chief Clerk.

CONNECTICUT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association for the year ending December 1st, 1920, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on Hand	$769.93
Sale of Butter	13.00
State Fairs Association	350.00
Milk Record Sheets	34.59
Membership Dues	79.00
State Comptroller	1,549.71
	$2,796.23

EXPENDITURES.

Premium for Seed Corn	$ 50.00
Farmers' Week Committee	105.25
Medal College Judging Contest	10.00
Annual Meeting	250.77
Speakers	205.98
State Fairs' Association Dues	5.00
Secretary's Salary	200.00
Secretary's Expenses	118.63
Officers' Expenses	176.91
Printing	505.25
Premiums	225.00
R. E. Dodge, Bull Signs	25.00
Judging Teams Exp. to Springfield	20.11
Cash on hand December 1, 1920	898.33
	$2,796.23

Attest: DWIGHT J. MINOR, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

List of Officers for the year ending December 1, 1920.

OFFICERS:

President	ROBERT C. MITCHELL, Southbury
Vice-President	JOSEPH W. ALSOP, Avon
Treasurer	MORTON E. PIERPONT, Waterbury
Secretary	DWIGHT J. MINOR, Bristol

DIRECTORS:

R. J. AVERILL	Washington
J. ARTHUR SHERWOOD	Long Hill
VICTOR LUCCHINI	Meriden
F. E. DUFFY	West Hartford
HARRY L. GARRIGUS	Storrs
GERALD WALDO	Willimantic
H. O. DANIELS	Middletown
I. E. CROUCH	Groton
C. B. POMEROY	Willimantic

CONNECTICUT POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Pomological Society for the year ending January 31st, 1920, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand February 1, 1920	$ 84.12
Received from Memberships	482.00
State Appropriation	1,041.71
Sales Exhibit of Fruit	170.20
Premiums	500.00
Loan from Bank	750.00
Prizes Won	75.00
	$3,103.03

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of Annual Meeting	$459.87
Expenses of Annual Exhibit and Fruit Show at Farmers' Week	597.62
Premiums Paid on Fruit	512.00
Publication of Annual Reports	731.62
Expenses of Field Meetings	18.55
Expenses of Exhibit at Eastern States Exposition	40.00
Secretary's Salary for Year 1919	150.00
Salary Account for Year 1920	100.00
Secretary's Office Expenses and Supplies	60.82
President's Office Expenses	45.86
Treasures's Office Expenses	41.05
Membership Campaign Expenses	82.67
Miscellaneous Printing, Postage and Stationery	97.84
Sundry Expenses	19.45
Interest Paid	8.25
Balance on Hand	137.43
	$3,103.03

Attest: H. C. C. MILES, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

List of Officers for the Year Ending January 31, 1921.

OFFICERS:

President	PROF. A. T. STEVENS, Storrs
Vice-President	HERBERT G. HALLOCK, Washington Depot
Secretary	H. C. C. MILES, Milford
Treasurer	HAROLD M. ROGERS, Southington

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Hartford County	LEWIS C. ROOT, Farmington
New Haven County	MARK BISHOP, Cheshire
Fairfield County	GEORGE A. DREW, Greenwich

Litchfield County	CHARLES L. GOLD, West Cornwall
New London County	F. W. BROWNING, Norwich
Middlesex County	PAUL P. WILCOX, Durham
Windham County	DR. G. P. PERLEY, Woodstock
Tolland County	W. C. ROBINSON, Columbia

CONNECTICUT POULTRY ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Poultry Association for the year ending December 1st, 1920, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on Hand	$ 852.34
State Appropriation	1,000.00
Other Income	186.60
	$2,038.94

EXPENDITURES.

Junior Club Prizes	$ 50.00
Winter Meeting	224.85
Farmers' Week and Exhibit	207.50
Official Publication	269.80
Printing and Postage	112.85
Executive Committee Expenses at Meetings	121.40
Summer Field Meeting	211.90
Attorney Fees	50.75
Local Associations	65.90
Secretary's Salary	120.00
Balance on Hand	603.99
	$2,038.94

Attest: PAUL P. IVES, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT POULTRY ASSOCIATION

List of Officers for the Year Ending December, 1920.

OFFICERS:

President	W. F. KIRKPATRICK, Storrs
Secretary	PAUL P. IVES, New Haven
Treasurer	CHARLES H. BRUNDAGE, Danbury

COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Hartford County	L. A. GROUTEN, Farmington
New Haven County	E. K. JUDD, Montowese
New London County	L. E. BILL, Clark's Falls
Fairfield County	P. G. SEXTON, Darien
Windham County	GERALD WALDO, Willimantic
Litchfield County	F. E. WARNER, Woodbury
Middlesex County	J. L. PAYNE, Portland
Tolland County	HAROLD STORRS, Storrs

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Hartford County	JOHN P. KENNY, Glastonbury
New Haven County	J. E. KNECHT, New Haven
New London County	E. W. BROWN, Old Mystic
Fairfield County	A. B. BRUNDAGE, Danbury
Windham County	A. P. ABBE, Willimantic
Litchfield County	H. P. DEMING, Winsted
Middlesex County	J. L. PAYNE, Portland
Tolland County	W. H. BUMSTEAD, Stafford Springs

AT LARGE:

MISS HENRIETTA M. BANWELL	Gaylordsville
MRS. F. A. THOMPSON	Rocky Hill
R. E. JONES	Storrs

AUDITORS:

CHAS. I. BALCH	Manchester
H. L. HAMILTON	Ellington

CONNECTICUT SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association for the year ending December 1st, 1920, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on Hand	$485.32
Comptroller's Orders	979.76
Membership	56.37
	$1,521.45

EXPENDITURES.

Premiums and Bounties	$333.80
Expenses Annual Session	118.11
Officers' and Directors' Expenses	117.42
Farmers' Week	107.77
Printing	23.60
Miscellaneous	139.03
Cash on hand	681.72
	$1,521.45

Attest: H. L. GARRIGUS, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

List of Officers for the Year Ending December, 1920.

OFFICERS:

President .... HENRY DORRANCE, Plainfield
Vice-President, EDWIN CRUTTENDEN, Crescent Beach
Secretary .... H. L. GARRIGUS, Storrs
Treasurer, B. C. PATTERSON, 36 Perry St., New London

DIRECTORS:

Hartford County	HUGH CHISHOLM, Keeney Park, Hartford
New Haven County	D. M. MITCHELL, South Britain
New London County	E. C. GREY, North Stonington
Fairfield County	P. A. FOOTE, Bridgeport
Windham County	HENRY HOPKINS, Central Village
Litchfield County	W. L. PENTECOST, Taconic
Middlesex County	C. D. MANWARING, Clinton
Tolland County	JOHN WALBRIDGE, Coventry

CONNECTICUT BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A financial statement of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association for the year ending December 31st, 1920, made to L. H. Healey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on Hand	$ 17.37
Received from Membership Dues	239.75
Received from State of Connecticut	300.00
Conn. State Fair Association	200.00
	$757.12

EXPENDITURES.

Subscriptions to "Gleanings in Bee Culture"	$96.75
Stamps	6.11
Printing	20.60
Expenses of State Fair	7.75
Expenses of Speakers	47.34
Miscellaneous	1.00
Dues to State Fair Association	5.00
Premiums to Exhibitors	500.00
Cash on Hand	72.57
	$757.12

Attest: LOUIS ST. CLAIR BURR, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

List of Officers for the Year Ending April, 1921

OFFICERS:

President ....H. L. LANKTON, Wethersfield
Vice-President ....STEPHEN J. GRIFFIN, Stratford
Secretary and Treasurer
LOUIS ST. CLAIR BURR, South Manchester

OFFICERS

—OF—

CONNECTICUT STATE GRANGE

1921.

FRANK E. BLAKEMAN, Master	Oronoque
ALLEN B. COOK, Overseer	Niantic
CHARLES A. WHEELER, Lecturer	Storrs
MINOR IVES, Steward	South Meriden
LOUIS G. TOLLES, Asst. Steward	Southington
REV. J. H. HOYT, Chaplain	New Canaan
N. S. PLATT, Treasurer	395 Whalley Ave., New Haven
ARD WELTON, Secretary	Plymouth
WILLIAM F. CLARK, Gate-Keeper	Lyme
MRS. RUTH T. RANDALL, Ceres	Bridgewater
MISS TALULAH SIKES, Pomona	Suffield
MRS. WALTER S. HINE, Flora	Orange
MRS. MAY K. TAYLOR, Lady Steward	Lebanon

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. ARTHUR SHERWOOD, Long Hill	1922
L. H. HEALEY, No. Woodstock	1923
CHAS. T. DAVIS, Middletown	1924
FRANK E. BLAKEMAN, Oronoque	1922
ARD WELTON, Plymouth	1922

AUDITING COMMITTEE:

H. C. DUNHAM, Middletown
SHERMAN W. EDDY, Avon
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Stepney Depot

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE:

E. E. BROWN, Pomfret Center
H. D. SIKES, Suffield
F. E. DUFFY, West Hartford

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:

C. A. WHEELER, Storrs
HAROLD B. WALDO, Glastonbury
MRS. EMORY P. SANFORD, West Redding

BOARD OF ARBITRATION:

Executive Committee, Overseer, Lecturer

GENERAL DEPUTY:

HOWARD D. SIKES, Suffield

DEPUTIES FOR POMONA GRANGES:

Central No. 1, MYRON N. CASE	Portland
Quinebaug No. 2, FRANK K. HAINES	Pomfret Center
East Central No. 3, LUTHER C. SKINNER	Rockville
Mountain Co. No. 4, EDWIN J. BUSBY	Winsted
New Haven Co. No. 5, PAUL HOTCHKISS	Cheshire
New London No. 6, E. FRANK WHITE,	North Stonington
Excelsior No. 7, ARTHUR F. GREENE	Middlebury
Sea View No. 8, ROBERT S. BAILEY	East Hampton
Fairfield Co. No. 9, A. B. BRUNDAGE	Danbury
Housatonic Valley, No. 10, FRANK H. PEET	Kent

HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE:

MRS. WALLACE N. MITCHELL .... Newtown

PATRONS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

HENRY E. LOOMIS, President	Glastonbury
J. ARTHUR SHERWOOD, Vice-President	Long Hill
W. H. CARRIER, Treasurer	Glastonbury
H. C. DUNHAM, Secretary	Middletown

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

President, Secretary, Treasurer and
W. H. BALDWIN, Cheshire H. W. TREAT, Bridgewater
Annual Meeting in January.

PATRONS' EXCHANGE:

WALTER S. HINE, President .... Orange

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1921.

NAME	No.	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
POMONA GRANGES				
Central Pomona	1	William H. Pomeroy, Meriden	Mrs. Geo. J. Reed, Berlin	Mrs. E. B. Adams, Berlin
Quinebaug Pomona	2	Chas. F. Whiting, Webster, Mass.	Geo. H. Hamilton, R. D. 2, Putnam	Mrs. Susie G. Williams, Brooklyn
East Central Pomona	3	Wm. B. Thrall, Rockville	Geo. Creelman, Suffield	Mrs. Laura J. Brewer, Glastonbury
Mountain County Pomona	4	Burton N. Bristol, Collinsville	Mrs. Mae Daggett, Canton Center	H. P. Deming, Winsted
New Haven Co. Pomona	5	Emerson J. Leonard, Wallingford	Mrs. Grace E. Hine, Orange	Louis C. Hall, Wallingford
New London Co. Pomona	6	Chas. M. Adams, Groton	Rev. G. F. Goodenough, R. D. Norwich	Alice A. Bishop, R. D. 9, Norwich
Excelsior Pomona	7	Albert G. Clark, Middlebury	Mrs. Florence C. Clark, Middlebury	Mrs. A. H. Pierpont, R. D. 5, Waterbury
Sea View Pomona	8	Leonard J. Seldon, R.D. E.Hampton	S. D. Brainard, R. D., East Haddam	M. G. Skinner, Higganum
Fairfield County Pomona	9	Frank H. Bailey, R. D. 5, Danbury	Chas. H. Brundage, Danbury	Mrs. Nellie E. Blakeman, Oronoque
Housatonic Valley Pomona	10	Wm. R. Brush, West Cornwall	B. C. Chandler, Kent	Mrs. Adele P. Brush, W. Cornwall
SUBORDINATE GRANGES				
Washington	11	Chas. T. Mason, Washington Depot	Willis Brown, Washington Depot	Frederic J. Ford, Washington Depot
Tunxis	13	Wm. C. Hubbard, Bloomfield	Mrs. T. James Campbell, Bloomfield	Mrs. W. C. Hubbard, Bloomfield
Hope	20	Herbert R. Leach, Torrington	K. M. Kimberly, R. D. 1, Torrington	W. L. Benton, Torrington
Lebanon	21	Elmer M. Geer, Leonard's Bridge	Mrs. Edith Hewitt, Lebanon	Mrs. Iva Burgess, North Franklin
Cheshire	23	John H. R. Bishop, R. D., Cheshire	Mrs. Grace Palm, R. D. Wallingford	Mrs. Howard W. Durand, Cheshire
Berlin	24	Joseph L. Wilson, Kensington	Irene Reed, Berlin	Charles F. Walker, Berlin
Union	25	Mrs. Louis G. Tolles, Southington	Mrs. E. W. Feist, R. D. Plantsville	Otto G. Glueck, Marion
Glastonbury	26	R. G. Tryon, South Glastonbury	Mrs. F. Curtis, South Glastonbury	Mrs. Cora Hollister, So. Glastonbury
Suffield	27	Howard D. Sikes, Suffield	Mrs. Albert J. Slater, Suffield	Miss Minnie A. Wilson, Suffield
Meriden	29	Harry T. G. Fuller, Wallingford	Miss Edith Fuller, Wallingford	Mrs. Lura B. Pomeroy, Meriden
Wapping	30	Mary Hills, Wapping	Mrs. J. G. Foster, R.D. Broad Brook	Gertrude A. Foster, Wapping
Manchester	31	Wm. E. Hill, South Manchester	Louise Reichard, South Manchester	Mrs. A. E. Loomis, So. Manchester
Cornwall	32	Andrew M. Clark, R. D., Litchfield	Mrs. Lulu Potter, Cornwall	Miss Florence A. Benedict, Cornwall
Wallingford	33	Norman H. Barnes, Wallingford	Mrs. A. M. Williams, Wallingford	Miss Florence M. Harrison, Wallingford
Cawasa	34	Winslow W. Barnes, Collinsville	Mrs. B. L. Henry, Collinsville	Mrs. Annette E. Case, Canton
No. Haven	35	R. O. Desmond, Clintonville	Mrs. Louise Browne, North Haven	Mrs. A. H. Carlson, North Haven
Little River	36	Carl Jewett, R. D., Hampton	Miss Mildred Burnham, Hampton	Mrs. Mabel Pearl, R. D. 1, Hampton
East Hartford	37	Frederick C. Adams, Hartford	Mrs. Emma Chandler, East Hartford	Mrs. Amy Spencer, Hartford
New Canaan	38	Robert Mills, New Canaan	Mrs. Geo. H. Jelliff Sr., New Canaan	Miss Anna M. Ruth, New Canaan

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1921—Continued

NAME		MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.				
Burritt	39	Charles H. McKirdy, New Britain	Miss Elizabeth Crandall, New Britain	Mrs. F. H. Sharpe, New Britain
Senexet	40	Martin Nelson, South Woodstock	Geo. Hamilton, R. D. 2, Putnam	Mrs. Louisa Clark, R. D. 2, Putnam
Konomoc	41	Guy Radway, New London	Mrs. Maud Radway, New London	Miss Alice L. Baker, New London
Mattabessett	42	Horace H. Peck, Middletown	Mrs. M. B. Crowell, R. D. 2, Middletown	C. Marsden Bacon, Middletown
Brooklyn	43	E. C. Babson, Danielson	Mrs. Mabel Ennis, Brooklyn	Mrs. Addie C. Hyde, Brooklyn
Newington	44	Richard H. Erwin, R. D. 2, New Britain	Miss Elsie M. Elliott, Newington	Mrs. Edith M. Elliott, Newington
Harwinton	45	Vincent P. Kelley, R.D.2,Torrington	Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, R. D. 2, Torrington	Mrs. Gladys Bentley, R. D. 2, Torrington
Ellington	46	Howard N. Kibbe, R. D. 1, Ellington	Mrs. F. Cordtsen, R. D. 1, Ellington	Fred H. Arens, Ellington
Bolton	47	Miss Adelia N. Loomis, Bolton	Miss Olive Hutchinson, Bolton	Miss Annie M. Alvord, Bolton
Farmington	49	Arthur J. Birdseye, Farmington	Mrs. Haidee Mason, Farmington	Hollis Stevens, Farmington
Westfield	50	Elihu H. Plum, R. D. 1, Middletown	Chas. A. Congdon, R. D. 1, Middletown	Mrs. E. B. Roberts, R. D. 1, Middletown
Tolland	51	Rupert B. West, R. D. 4, Rockville	Helen G. Luhrsen, Tolland	Mrs. E. W. Gunther, R. D. 2, Rockville
Vernon	52	Mrs. Emma E. Baker, R. D. 1, Rockville	Mrs. E. M. Skinner, R. D. 3, Rockville	Mrs. Gladys Webster, R. D. 1, Rockville
Plainville	54	George A. Brooks, Plainville	Harold L. Newell, Plainville	Mrs. H. L. Newell, Plainville
Stafford	55	John M. Larned, Stafford Springs	Mrs. Alice Dimmick, Stafford	Miss Isadore Dunham, Stafford
East Haddam	56	George Gelston, East Haddam	Mrs. Marie Gelston, East Haddam	Miss May E. Countryman, East Haddam
Durham	57	Harold E. Asman, Durham	Miss Alice Loveland, R. D., Durham	Miss Annette S. Francis, R. D., Durham
West Hartford	58	Chester M. Walch, West Hartford	Myrtle Brigham, West Hartford	Hermann J. Miller, West Hartford
Wolf Den	61	A. H. Amidon, Abington	Miss Virginia S. Sharpe, Abington	Miss Frances L. Platt, Abington
Eureka	62	Bernard Anderson, New Hartford	Mrs. Burton Barnes, New Hartford	David Collen, New Hartford
Middlefield	63	Mrs. L.W. Greenbacker, Middlefield	Mrs. Hazel Martin, Middlefield	Mrs. Blanche Dudley, Middlefield
Mansfield	64	George B. Durham, Storrs	Walter Stemmons, Storrs	Frank P. Miller, Storrs
Quinnatisset	65	Charles F. Whiting, Webster, Mass.	Mrs. Elizabeth Maitland, Thompson	Mrs. Iris M. Brown, Thompson
Killingworth	66	Lovel D. Parmelee, R. D., Clinton	Miss Helen Schetzel, R. D., Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Heser, R. D. Clinton
Cromwell	67	F. Ernest Freer, Cromwell	Mrs. Jessie M. Broderick, Cromwell	Miss Mildred Pierson, Cromwell

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1921—Continued

NAME		MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.				
Natchaug	68	Mrs. Myrtie C. Lanphear, Chaplin		Frank C. Lummis, Chaplin
Shetucket	69	L. B. Ashley, R. D., Hampton	Mrs. Merle Waldo, Scotland	Mrs. Mary Phinney, R. D., Hampton
Canterbury	70	Mrs. L. M. Frink, R.D.1, Canterbury	Grace L. Dawley, R.D.1 Canterbury	Levi N. Clark, R. D. 1, Canterbury
Mad River	71	Forest E. Chapin, R.D.5, Waterbury	Miss Margaret Graham, Waterbury	Miss C. E. Benham, R. D. 5, Waterbury
Plymouth	72	James Kelley, Plymouth	Miss Edith Sutliffe, R. D. Plymouth	Annie Kelley, Plymouth
Indian River	73	Mrs. Mary W. Gregory, Milford	Miss Bertha M. Hubbard, Milford	A. N. Beard, Milford
Winchester	74	Wallace G. Pendleton, R.D.Winsted	Blanche W. Beecher, Winchester	Fred S. Beecher, Winchester
Coventry	75	Byron W. Hall, R. D., So. Coventry	Mrs. Annie Lowd, R. D. 1, Rockville	Mrs. Grace S. Reed, R. D. 2, Rockville
Andover	76	Howard Stanley, Andover	Mrs. Cornelia T. Bass, Andover	Mrs. Marjorie Bartlett, Andover
Clinton	77	Nathan D. Meigs, R. D., Madison	Mrs. Elsada V. Carter, Clinton	Albert M. Buell, Clinton
Colchester	78	Myron R. Abell, Colchester	Mrs. Ina B. Pease, Colchester	Miss Belle L. Strong, Colchester
Housatonic	79	Mrs. Lena Holmes, Stratford	Samuel Wallace, Stratford	Nathan E. Wells, Stratford
Guilford	81	Bradford A. Latham, Guilford	Mrs. Ruth L. Baldwin, Guilford	Miss Daisy G. Howell, Guilford
Colebrook	82	Arthur B. Ferry, R. D. 1, Winsted	Mrs. Alice Gilman, R. D. 2, Winsted	Miss Madeline G. Smith, Colebrook
Totoket	83	Harry Elan Rose, R. D. 3, Branford	Mrs. Sallie Rose, R. D. 3, Branford	Miss May V. Holabird, R. D. 3, Branford
Foxon	84	Mrs. Velma Haley, Branford	Mrs. Ruby Bailey, East Haven	Miss Marie Sperry, East Haven
Webutuck	86	W. A. Burton, Wassaic, N. Y.	J. S. Chaffee, 2nd, Amenia, N. Y.	Mrs. F. R. Rundall, Amenia, N. Y.
Hillstown	87	Charles Strickland, Glastonbury	Mary Mulcahy, Glastonbury	Lottie Brewer, Glastonbury
Ekonk	89	Thomas A. Brown, R. D. 1., Moosup	Gladys G. Gallup, R. D. 1, Moosup	Phebe E. Gallup, R. D. 1, Moosup
Ashford	90	Alexander M. Bassett, Warrenville	Frank H. Bennett, Westford	Mrs. Addie S. Bassett, Warrenville
Seymour	91	Pasquale Ajello, R. D. 2, Seymour	Mrs. M. B. Shelton, R.D.2, Seymour	Mrs. E. E. Francis, R.D.2, Seymour
Harmony	92	Mrs. E. M. Joyce, R. D., Stepney Depot	Mrs. A. P. Curtiss, R. D. Stepney Depot	Alice M. Shelton, R. D., Stepney Depot
East Windsor	94	Rev. Roger E. Treat, Warehouse Point	Mrs. Roberta Stiles, Broad Brook	Miss Alice P. Barber, Warehouse Point
Pachaug	96	Harold Geer, R. D. 1, Jewett City	Miss Mabel Frink, R. D. Jewett City	Miss Ola Tanner, Voluntown
Putnam	97	Earl E. Johnson, Putnam	Mrs. Ruby Davison, Putnam	Mrs. Elsie Johnson, Putnam
Taghhannuck	100	Max Paul, West Cornwall	Miss Carrie Aakjar, West Cornwall	Miss Agusta Paul, West Cornwall
Mashapaug Lake	101	L. M. Reed, Stafford Springs	Ella C. Barrows, Stafford Springs	Nelson E. Horton, Stafford Springs
Beacon Valley	103	Elmer Tucker, R. D. 2, Naugatuck	Mrs. Idella Tucker, R. D. 2, Naugatuck	Mrs. D. B. Sanford, R. D. 2, Naugatuck

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1921—Continued

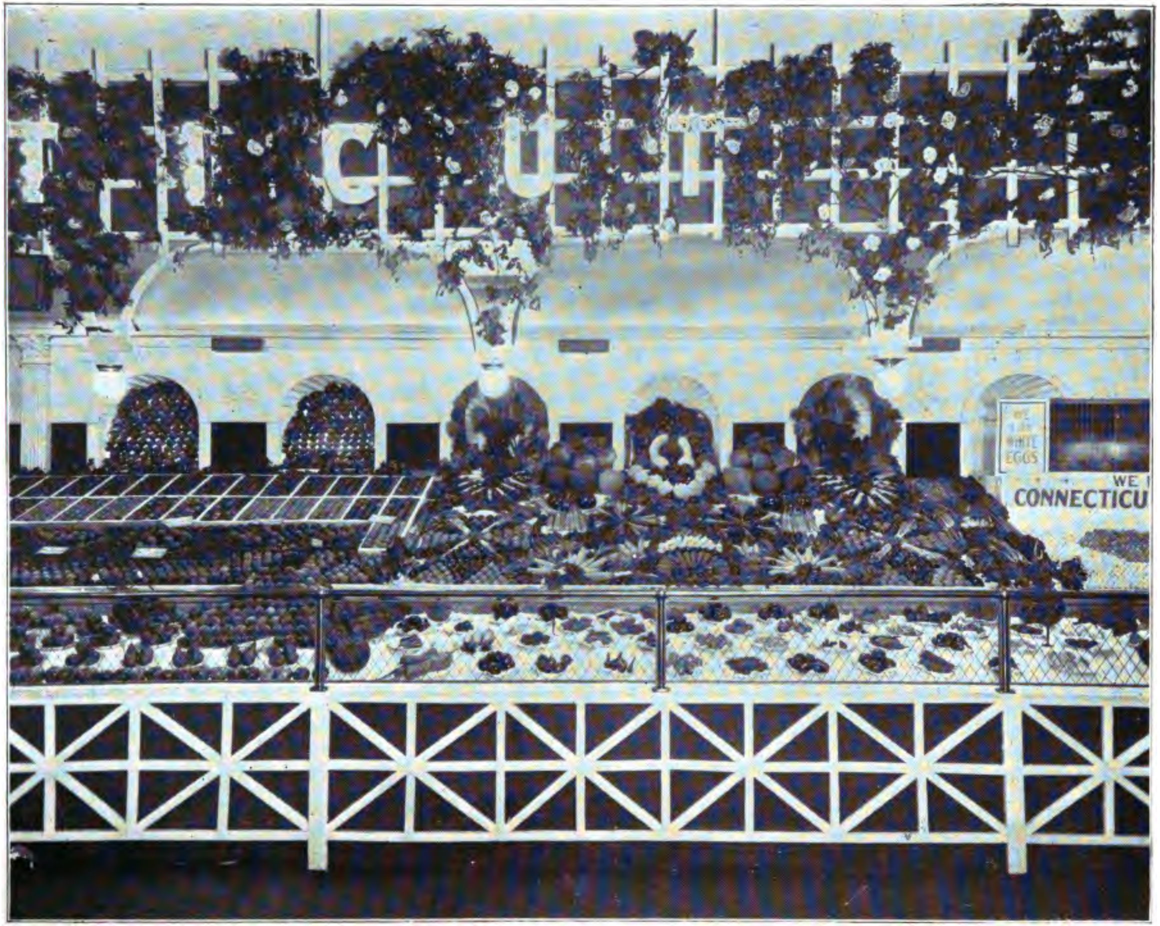
NAME		MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.				
Somers	105	M. P. Avery, Somers	Mrs. Jeanie Gager, Somers	Mrs. Elmira Galbraith, Somers
Litchfield	107	Leonard A. Dickinson, Litchfield	Mrs. Grace French, Litchfield	Miss Ruth E. Smith, Bantam
Woodbridge	108	Edward A. Hitchcock, Westville	Mrs. Mary J. Russell, Westville	Leroy C. Beecher, Westville
East Hampton	109	Barney Waldstadt, East Hampton	Mrs. Harriet M. Day, E. Hampton	Mrs. Ola M. West, East Hampton
Preston City	110	Clifton L. Dawley, R D. 1, Norwich	C. C. Zabriskie. R. D. 1, Norwich	Mrs. Pearl Holden, R. D. 3, Norwich
Hebron	111	Robert E. Foote, R. D. 2, Andover	Mrs. Lida M. Way, R. D. 2, Andover	Mrs. Ethel H. Porter, R. D. 2, Andover
Killingly	112	Rev. Chas. A. Downs, R.D. Killingly	Miss Ruth Bennett, Killingly	Miss C. Ella Day, Danielson
Highland	113	Milan D. Whitaker, R. D. Danielson	Henry Tewgood, R. D., Danielson	Miss Mildred Kelley, R.D. Danielson
Wethersfield	114	J. Elmer Bannon, Wethersfield	Wellington Macdonough, Wethersfield	Miss Katherine Smith, Wethersfield
Rocky Hill	115	Leonard C. Griswold, Rocky Hill	Charles H. Yeager, Rocky Hill	Mrs. Lillian M. Backe, Rocky Hill
Bristol	116	Leight D. Minor, R. D. Bristol	Mrs. Sara L. Kelley, Bristol	Miss Jennie Martin, Bristol
Unity	117	Shirley B. Dickinson, Deep River	Miss Ruby E. Bertram, Deep River	William B. Lonnberg, Deep River
Beacon	118	Robert A. Goodwin, R. D. 2, Litchfield	Mrs. Gerald Blinn, R. D. 2, Litchfield	Charles S. Hulme, Thomaston
Morris	119	Albert J. Humphrey, Morris	Edward B. Haines, Morris	V. A. Raymond, R. D., Bethlehem
Bethlehem	121	Walter P. Lake, Bethlehem	Mrs. E. G. M. Hayes, Bethlehem	Miss Sarah Howard, Bethlehem
Watertown	122	H. A. Roeske, Watertown	Mrs. Helen Beach, Watertown	John V. Abbott, Watertown
Higganum	124	Paul Priest, R. D., Higganum	Mrs. Paul Priest, R. D., Higganum	Everett Kahrman, Higganum
Hollenbeck	125	Mrs. Dorville Merriman Falls Village	Mrs. H. N. Wright, Falls Village	Miss Mabel Dean, Falls Village
Good Will	127	Alfred E. Hollister, Glastonbury	Charles T. Corbit, Glastonbury	Arthur M. Marsh, Glastonbury
Pohtatuck	129	Raymond L. Hall, Newtown	Edith W. G. Mitchell, Newtown	Anna G. Murphy, Sandy Hook
Farmill River	130	George Arundell, R. D. 8, Shelton	Miss Molly Wells, R. D. 8, Shelton	Mrs. Maud Arundell, R.D.8, Shelton
Columbia	131	Raymond E. Clarke, Columbia	Mrs. Helen Clarke, Columbia	Mrs. Alice E. Hunt, Columbia
Wichita	132	Frank Voisard, Cornwall Bridge	Mrs. A. Angevine, Cornwall Bridge	Mrs. Josephine Feller, Cornwall Bridge
Greenfield Hill	133	Wm. A. Lanterman, Fairfield	Mrs. C. S. Banks, Fairfield	Miss Nellie B. Wilson, Fairfield
Trumbull	134	Welles Dewey, R. D. 5, Long Hill	Mrs. C. L. Tucker, R. D. 4, Bridgeport	Mrs. A. M. Fuller, R.D. 5, Long Hill
Silver Lake	135	Maynard C. Bartram, Sharon	Miss Emeline Palmer, Sharon	Miss Laura W. Bartram, Sharon
East Canaan	136	F. F. Stevens, Canaan	Rev. Robt. Fletcher, East Canaan	Clara M. Bottum, East Canaan
Willington	137	Mrs. J. E. Nichols, W. Willington	Mrs. G. V. Smith, West Willington	

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1921—Continued

NAME		MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.				
No. Stonington	138	lifford B. Thompson, No. Stonington	Mrs. Nellie Coats, No. Stonington	E. Frank White, No. Stonington
Middlebury	139	Allan J. Clark, Middlebury	Chas. Delaney, R. D. 3, Waterbury	Mrs. Florence C. Clark, Middlebury
Plainfield	140	Edward Hall, Plainfield	Geo. H. Dawley, Plainfield	Carrie Gardiner, Moosup
Rock Rimmon	142	Ernest S. Clark, Beacon Falls	Mrs. Maria B. Bronson, Beacon Falls	Miss Ruth M. Carroll, Beacon Falls
Goshen	143	Charles Peck, Goshen	May Allyn, Goshen	Louise Wright, Goshen
Prospect	144	Geo. H. Cowdell, R. D. 2, Waterbury	Mrs. N. H. Clark, R.D.2, Waterbury	Mrs. C. H. Wallace, R. D. 2, Waterbury
Rippowam	145	J. S. Clark, R. D., Greenwich	Mrs. M. Birdsell, R. D. 55, Springdale	Miss D. L. Horner, R. D. 29, Stamford
Norfield	146	Clarence Shipman, R.D.42, Norwalk	Mrs. E. Broch, R. D. 12, Westport	Mrs. Frank E. Bennett, Norwalk
Lyme	147	Wilson Irvine, R. D., Lyme	Reginald Lord, R. D., Lyme	Mrs. Florence M. Hall, Hamburg
Easton	149	Willard S. Gillette, Long Hill	Elenore Bennette, Fairfield	Mrs. Minnie Edwards, Long Hill
Enfield	151	Ernest E. Corbin, Hazardville	Earle Abbe, Hazardville	Harry J. Bridge, Hazardville
Cannon	152	James O'Donnell, Cannondale	Rev. J. Howard Fairchild, Cannondale	Mrs. L. R. Ambler, Cannondale
Bridgewater	153	Edward B. Wooster, Bridgewater	Miss Frederica Starr, Bridgewater	Miss Mary J. Hatch, New Milford
Kent	154	Frank H. Peet, R. D. 1, Kent	Miss Ann Hopson, Kent	Miss Marion Tanner, Kent
Danbury	156	Geo. Barnum, Danbury	A. B. Brundage, R. D. 4, Danbury	Frank H. Bailey, R. D. 5, Danbury
East Lyme	157	Allen B. Cook, Niantic	Mrs. Jeanette S. Beebe, Niantic	Mrs. Cora Hanney, East Lyme
Chester	158	Alfred F. Saffery, Chester	Miss Lydia A. Fargo, Chester	Mrs. Charles Bailey, Chester
Salisbury	159	Baldwin Reed, Salisbury	Mrs. Fanny Miner, Lakeville	Miss Helen Harding, Salisbury
Aspetuck Valley	160	William Spachley, New Milford	Mrs. Frank Straight, New Preston	Arthur Murray, New Milford
Bozrah	161	Chas. B. Davis, R. D. 2, Yantic	Mrs. Robie Abel, R. D., Yantic	Mrs. E. M. Lathrop, R. D. 9, Norwichtown
Old Lyme	162	Nathaniel M. Terry, Jr., Old Lyme	Eugene D. Caulkins, Old Lyme	Mrs. Myra Morgan, Old Lyme
Redding	163	Gustav V. Bergquist, Redding Center	Mrs. L. E. Sanford, Redding Ridge	Mrs. Bessie L. Sanford, W. Redding
Bethel	164	Irving G. Lyon, Bethel	Mrs. Alvira Staib, Bethel	Mrs. Actie D. Judd, Bethel
Ridgefield	165	William Pinchbeck, Ridgefield	Miss Mary F. Seymour, Ridgefield	Arthur H. Thomas, Ridgefield
Ledyard	167	Joseph A. Clark, R. D. 6; Norwich	Andrew Avery, R. D. 6, Norwich	S. E. Holdridge, R. D. 6, Norwich
Stonington	168	Ralph C. Wheeler, R. D. Stonington	R. A. Spargo, Westerly, R. I.	Mrs. G. C. Noyes, R. D., Stonington
Riverton	169	George M. Ransom, Riverton	Miss Belle Lenard, Riverton	Mrs. Jessie E. Coe, Riverton
Wemanesa	170	George Newton, Gaylordsville	Emeline Haring, Woodrow	Josephine M. Hungerford, Gaylordsville
Mystic	171	L. O. Allen, Mystic	Miss Sara Gookin, Mystic	Clarence Coogan, Mystic
Norwich	172	John E. Fanning, Norwich	Mrs. F. Spalding, Norwich	Miss Ruth Breckenridge, Norwich

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1921—Continued

NAME	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.			
Wolcott 173	Howard E. Roberts, R. D. 1, Waterbury	Mrs. Della L. Edwards, Waterbury	Norris Wieldman, Waterbury
Torringford 174	G. F. Blakeslee, R. D. 3, Torrington	G. H. Johnson, R. D. 3, Torrington	Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, R. D. 3, Torrington
Lake Valley 175	John G. Morren, Gaylordsville	Mrs. Ella K. Morren, Gaylordsville	Irwin C. Atchison, Gaylordsville
Groton 176	Laura Perkins, Groton	Mrs. Grace Cook, Groton	Amanda Allen, Groton
Haddam Neck 177	L. J. Selden, R. D. East Hampton	Mrs. C. G. Crocker, R. D., East Hampton	R. S. Bailey, R. D., East Hampton
Avon 179	Frank Read, Avon	Guy Gauthier, Avon	Ray Clark, Avon
Echo 180	Elmer Lanphear, R. D., Mansfield Center	Mrs. Gladys Alford, Willimantic	Alan Eaton, Mansfield Center
Hemlock 182	Frank C. Payne, Portland	Miss Kathryn Ames, Portland	Wm. B. Synnott, Portland
Franklin 184	Benjamin P. Davis, R. D. 2, Yantic	Miss A. B. Holton, R. D. 1, No. Franklin	Mrs. Ruth L. Rogers, R.D.2, Yantic
Pomperaug 185	Harvey R. Stone, Southbury	Mrs. Lottie Curtiss, Southbury	Mrs. Mary E. Mallory, Southbury
Shelton 186	D. Morgan Wakelee, Shelton	Miss Marie Gressott, Shelton	Mrs. Emma C. Wakelee, Shelton
Hartland 187	E. A. Gaylord, West Hartland	Mrs. Mae LeGeyt, Barkhamsted	Mrs. Hattie E. Gaylord, West Hartland
Bethany 188	Wallace S. Saxton, R. D. 3, Bethany	Mrs. Bertha H. Kinney, New Haven	Arthur H. Kinney, New Haven
Victory 189	Joseph Rowley, Riverton	Mrs. Margaret Rowley, Riverton	Mrs. Belle Seymour, Riverton
Metichewan 190	William D. Wanzer, New Milford	Miss Josephine Lynch, New Milford	Mrs. Ethel C. Spencer, Brookfield
Pokono 191	Arthur R. Joyce, R. D. 5, Danbury	Mrs. John Gallagher, Brookfield Center	Genevieve Thornhill, Brookfield Center



SECTION OF CONNECTICUT EXHIBIT AT EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION, 1922.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No 18

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF THE

Connecticut
State Board of Agriculture

June 30, 1922

Printed in Compliance with Statute

HARTFORD:
Published by the State
1922

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
ROOM 62, CAPITOL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
EVERETT J. LAKE,
Governor of Connecticut.

Sir:—

In accordance with the provisions of the statute I have the honor, as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to submit herewith the Report of the Board for the year ending June 30th, 1922.

Very respectfully yours,

LEONARD HOLMES HEALEY,

Secretary.

Hartford, July 1, 1922.

State of Connecticut

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZED 1866. RE-ORGANIZED 1907.

1922.

His Excellency, EVERETT J. LAKE, ex-officio.

Members Appointed by the Governor and Senate.

		Term expires
C. E. Beach,	West Hartford,	July 1, 1925
W. A. Spaulding,	Norfolk,	July 1, 1923
Wilson H. Lee,	Orange,	July 1, 1925
Philo T. Platt,	Newtown,	July 1, 1923
Henry H. Lyman,	Middlefield,	July 1, 1923

Members Appointed by the General Assembly

Hartford County,	N. Howard Brewer, Hockanum,	July 1, 1925
New Haven County,	Charles R. Treat, Orange,	July 1, 1925
New London County,	James Graham, R. F. D. Norwich	January 1, 1923
Fairfield County,	F. E. Blakeman, Oronoque,	July 1, 1925
Windham County,	Everett E. Brown, Central Village,	July 1, 1923
Litchfield County,	H. P. Deming, Winsted,	July 1, 1923
Middlesex County,	F. S. Chapman, Old Saybrook,	July 1, 1923
Tolland County,	Charles A. Thompson, Melrose,	July 1, 1923

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Governor Everett J. Lake, President ex-officio.

Philo T. Platt,	Newtown,	Vice President
Charles A. Thompson,	Melrose,	Treasurer
Dr. E. H. Jenkins,	New Haven,	Chemist
Dr. G. P. Clinton,	New Haven	Botanist
Dr. W. E. Britton,	New Haven	Entomologist
N. S. Platt,	New Haven,	Pomologist
Leonard H. Healey,	North Woodstock,	Secretary
Hallie G. Root,	West Hartford,	Ass't Secretary

Executive Committee and Auditors.

N. H. Brewer C. R. Treat F. S. Chapman

Charles R. Treat, Orange, Connecticut
Trustee Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

Everett E. Brown, Central Village, Connecticut.
Trustee Connecticut Agricultural College.

Capitol, Hartford, July 22, 1921.

The meeting of July 22nd was held at the office of the President of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Danbury Agricultural Society stating his approval of the payment of money now in the hands of our treasurer, and offered by their association as a prize in corn club work and won by John Toth, Jr.

It was voted that the Executive Committee appoint the delegates to visit the several fairs.

The Secretary called the attention of the members to the new form of accountancy which had been adopted in the office of the State Comptroller. All bills were to be approved as formerly by the auditors, but would be paid direct from the appropriations from the Comptroller's office.

The Secretary read a communication from the United States Department of Agriculture relative to the distribution of picric acid. Several members of the Board thought it advisable to investigate the subject and urged that if deemed advisable ways be provided to secure the allotment reserved for Connecticut.

August 17, 1921.

The meeting of August 17th was held at Fairlea Farm, the home of Wilson H. Lee, at Orange, Conn. A basket lunch with a goodly supply of coffee and milk was provided by Mr. Lee.

The Secretary of the Board was requested to take charge of the after-dinner program. The gathering was arranged by the Dairymen's Association and the Ayrshire Breeders' Club of Connecticut was invited. Mr. Lee was introduced and in his usual earnest and energetic way welcomed the gathering to Fairlea Farm and gave a short and interesting synopsis of the methods adopted by him and through which his efforts had been crowned with success. He stated that at present they were milking one hundred forty-five cows and that the product of his dairy for the day previous had been one thousand five hundred quarts. Mr. Lee said that at times he used as high as three tons of silage, a large amount of roughage and a ton of grain per day. Other speakers followed, each one discussing some phase of the dairy industry. Judge F. M. Peasley of Cheshire was introduced and invited those present with others to attend a meeting at his home place, Nutmeg Farm; the meeting to be held under the auspices of the Connecticut State Holstein Breeders' Association.

August 31, 1921.

The meeting of August 31st was held on the grounds of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at Mount Carmel. Dr. Jenkins welcomed the people in his usual felicitous way. Dr. Britton, Mr. Stoddard and Dr. Clinton described the use of paradichloribenzene. The experimentation plots were very interesting and showed what could be done by cross breeding in corn culture. This was one of the valuable meetings of the year.

September 21, 1921.

On September 21st a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at the Connecticut booth at the Eastern States Exposition.

Mr. F. S. Chapman invited the Board to hold its next meeting at his cottage at the shore. The members expressed their appreciation of the invitation but decided that as it was to be the annual, it best be held at the Capitol.

September 27, 1921.

The meeting of September 27th was held at the State Capitol at the office of the Secretary.

Reports of officers and committees were presented, accepted and adopted.

The question of publishing certain articles of information in the "Connecticut Market Bulletin" was discussed. A letter was read from the Extension Agronomist on the fertilizer situation. The agent in marketing described the work of a market reporter on his daily rounds. The work of the Secretary in establishing the issuance of the "Connecticut Market Bulletin" was approved. It was voted that the question of publishing articles relating to fertilizers and other similar questions be left with the Secretary.

The Secretary made a statement relative to the progress which was being made in obtaining orders for picric acid.

Officers were elected as follows:

Vice-president—Philo T. Platt.
Secretary—Leonard H. Healey.
Treasurer—Charles A. Thompson.
Executive Committee—Charles R. Treat, N. H. Brewer, J. B. Palmer, F. S. Chapman.

Everett E. Brown was appointed a trustee of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

December 7, 1921.

The meeting for December 7th was held at the office of the Secretary.

Several routine questions were presented for action.

Mr. Wilson H. Lee, as a member of the War Finance Committee, explained in detail the good which it was contemplated the farmers would receive through the agricultural banks which had recently been given powers for banking purposes. Their rate of interest was to be 5½ to 6%. He stated that $500,000 had already been advanced on agricultural machinery, and that there was a fund of a billion dollars which would be placed at the disposal of the farmers under government regulations. Mr. Lee thought these funds would be of as great benefit to the eastern farmer as to the western farmer.

The Secretary submitted a report of his trip to Washington to appear before the Federal Horticultural Board in opposition to the proposal to put Connecticut on the quarantined area against the corn borer. He stated that Dr. W. E. Britton, representing the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and F. E. Blakeman, representing the State Grange, accompanied him. The committee was well satisfied with their trip and felt that they, with other New England delegates, had saved the unaffected area in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire from being placed under quarantine.

The Secretary also reported on his trip to Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture. Twenty-three states answered the roll call and others came in later. The National Marketing Association held their annual meeting in the same hotel; one hundred twenty-five officials in attendance. The Secretary said the western commissioners told pretty hard luck stories regarding present conditions relating to agriculture and he felt perfectly satisfied to think he lived in New England.

The Secretary spoke of the interest manifested by the Food Commission of the City of Hartford to use the Public Market for a distributing center where the farmers could bring their produce and sell it direct to the consumer and stated that this was one of the best equipped plants for the purpose with which he was acquainted. There are four cold storage rooms in the basement, any one of which would easily take care of from one to two carloads of meat. He felt that the people of Hartford did not appreciate the benefit it might be to them if they would patronize it and believed that the principal reason was that it was located away from the center of trade.

Several inquiries had been received relative to the intention of the Board in establishing standards of grades and containers. The Board considered the question and voted that the Executive Committee be authorized to consider and establish standards of containers and grades of farm products at such time as in their opinion it was deemed best. The Secretary stated that he did not believe that standards of grades and containers should be established without an advertised public hearing.

The holding of the Connecticut Exposition was called to the attention of the members. The Connecticut Poultry Association plans to stage a poultry show, and O. H. Benson will have charge of boys' and girls' exhibits.

The death of a member of the Executive Committee, Mr. James B. Palmer, was made a matter of record and a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

January 9, 1922.

The first meeting in 1922 was held January 9th at Room 62, State Capitol. This was a meeting of the Executive Committee, called to meet with a committee of the Hartford County Farm Bureau to consider the needs of the tobacco industry for Hartford County. The committee requested that the Board of Agriculture, in accordance with statute law passed at the last session of the legislature, secure information relative to the tobacco warehousing industry, including the amount of tobacco on hand, the amount of sales during the quarter, and the price received. Full consideration was given the question, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare blanks to be sent the tobacco warehouse people.

February 20, 1922.

The Board meeting of February 20th was held to consider a protest made by members of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Improvement Association. Several warehouse people appeared and asked that the questionnaire be modified by eliminating certain parts thereof. Several growers were present and requested that the Board insist on the return of the blanks as at present outlined. The hearing was spicy throughout and was attended by more than three hundred growers and dealers. The Chairman, Mr. Platt, stated that the Board would take the protest under consideration.

February 21, 1922.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-president Philo T. Platt. The action taken by the Executive Committee at a previous meeting was discussed and formal approval was given the same.

The meeting was then adjourned to the Garde Hotel, where it was again called to order at 4:00 P. M. Several questions relating to Marketing Bureau work were considered. It was voted that the representative of the Federal Department be given desk room in the office of the Secretary.

The Board voted to cooperate with the committee appointed by the Farm Bureau for the establishment of grades on tobacco.

May 3, 1922.

The next meeting of the Board was held May 3rd at the Capitol. The Secretary was appointed a delegate to attend the New England Fair Association's annual meeting at Greenfield, Mass.

The Secretary called attention to the action which had been taken by the Federal Government relative to the grading of potatoes, whereby hollow hearted potatoes were placed in grade No. 2 instead of grade No. 1.

Notice of the annual meeting of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce to be held May 24th and 25th at the Hotel Bond, Hartford, was read. The Secretary thought the agricultural group meetings would be of interest to all farmers as the subject was that of uniform containers. It was to be discussed from the viewpoint of the farmer by the Secretary of the Board, from the viewpoint of the retailer by Mr. Wells of the J. A. Pilgard Co., and from the viewpoint of the manufacturer by H. A. Montague of the F. A. Read Co. The members of the Board agreed that it would not be advisable to establish uniform containers until action had been taken on the bill now before Congress establishing uniform containers for use in all interstate shipments.

June 21, 1922.

The annual meeting of the Board was called to order by the Chairman, Philo T. Platt. The Secretary presented his general report, which was accepted and ordered printed.

Several questions relating to agricultural fairs of the state and especially the inspection work previously done by the members were considered. The Secretary stated that the enforcement of the Statute Laws relating to gambling would be taken care of by the State Police Department.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Vice-president—Philo T. Platt.
Secretary—Leonard H. Healey.
Treasurer—Charles A. Thompson.
Executive Committee—Charles R. Treat, N. Howard Brewer, F. S. Chapman.

June 30, 1922.

The work of the Board for the past year and a half has been similar in nature to that of previous years, but greatly increased in volume.

The Board members will recall that at the annual meeting in 1912 a resolution was introduced and received favorable action requesting the Secretary to take such steps as he thought best to increase the interest of the several fair associations in the promotion of better agriculture through better classes of exhibits and the displaying of the same in a more attractive manner. As the result of this resolution, representatives of the fair associations were called together for a conference on November 8th,

1913. At this conference a committee was appointed to draft a suitable constitution and by-laws.

On Feb. 3, 1914, at a meeting called for the purpose, the committee presented its report, which was accepted and adopted. This was the first meeting of the Connecticut Association of Agricultural Fair Directors, and the organization was completed by selecting W. H. Hall of the Stafford Fair Association as the first president. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture was selected as the secretary, a position he has held continuously up to the present time.

It has been part of our duties to assist the several fair associations in every way possible, such as suggesting changes in the premium list, the amount of awards to be made, the addition of classes, etc., as well as suggesting changes in the manner of displaying exhibits. The members of the Board have shown just as great an interest by visiting the fairs assigned them for inspection, many times at a great inconvenience. Comparing our agricultural fairs of today with those of 1913, I can see a very decided improvement all along the line and I have every reason to believe that a large part of this change is due to the conferences which have been held from year to year by those engaged in fair activities.

The first Connecticut State exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition was made in the fall of 1916. An exhibit has been made each year since except 1918, when the Exposition buildings were used for storage purposes by the Federal Government on account of the war. The members will recall that the first two exhibits were made in a tent. I think you will also remember the condition of the tent and its contents after the fierce wind storm which occurred at the time of the second exhibit. This was the last of the tent exhibits; the management, recognizing the fact that better facilities should be furnished the several states, assigned them a place in Machinery Hall.

I think you will agree with me that each succeeding exhibit has excelled the preceding one, and it was the opinion freely expressed by those in attendance, that last year's exhibit exceeded by far any previously made. In fact, the management stated that Connecticut's exhibit surpassed that made by any other state. It requires thought, energy and a great amount of time to arrange and place a display like the last one, and without the loyal support and cooperation of the members and the several associations it would have been impossible to gather the material and make the display which attracted so much attention. The sales booth was a very attractive feature and called the attention of the public to the fact that Connecticut's products were not excelled by those of any other state.

The first Connecticut Winter Exposition, better known as Farmers' Week, was held in January, 1919. The first Exposition was made through the cooperative effort of the agricultural associations and at the request of the State Council of Defense with Prof. R. E. Dodge of the Council acting as chairman. Considering this was the first effort, it was a success; so much so that those interested voted to repeat it in 1920 and the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut was invited to cooperate. This additional cooperation made it a much more extensive exposition. Owing to the fact that the headquarters of the committee having the Exposition in charge was moved to the office of the State Board of Agriculture and has since been retained there, it has added an amount of work which at times has been burdensome, but which has been cheerfully shouldered. Here again, had it not been for the loyal support of those representing the various agricultural associations and the willing and efficient services of those connected with the office, it would have been impossible for me to have assumed the chairmanship with its heavy responsibilities.

In the summer of 1921 I received a communication from the Federal Government asking if Connecticut could not secure orders sufficient to receive its allotment of picric acid. A few letters were sent about the state to see if there was a demand for it among the farmers. Replies came in very slowly and I had about decided to notify representatives of the Government that interest did not seem to warrant undertaking the project. In substance I reported this at the meeting held at the College last August. Members of the Board expressed their desire to obtain a quantity and I immediately sent notices throughout the state to farmers on our mailing list, contractors, county agents, and publications announcing the fact that we were endeavoring to procure a sufficient number of orders to make a carload of picric acid. Again the response was very slow and I feared it would be necessary to cancel the project, when at my earnest solicitation a few good sized orders were secured. After this encouragement the problem was attacked with renewed vigor, with the result that the carload of picric acid was ordered and distributed. The farmers receiving it have been much pleased with the results obtained, and the price—practically one-third that of dynamite—made it an economical proposition. It may be interesting to know that Connecticut was the only state in New England to secure a sufficient number of orders to get its alloted quota.

In the synopsis of the meetings, reference has been made several times to the committee appointed to visit Harrisburg, Boston and New York, and the conference with President Beach of the Agricultural College relative to the establishment of a Marketing Bureau under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture. The result of its investigation was reported to the Board and accepted and the committee authorized to prepare a bill to be introduced in the legislature creating a Marketing Bureau. This was done. The road over which it travelled was rough, uneven and beset with dangers, but it finally passed without an appropriation. While this was unsatisfactory to those interested, it was deemed best to accept the situation, the Board believing that it might be possible to begin the work with funds which it supposed it would have left over from last year's appropriation. However, the system of financing by the state prevented this. Realizing the worth of the bill, the Board of Finance recommended and the Board of Control voted sufficient funds to put the work as outlined by the bill into operation, and the work was begun on August 1, 1921.

Most of you are familiar with the service furnished since to all who request it. Numerous commendatory letters have been received from those on the mailing list of the Bulletin. I know of several instances where it has resulted in sales. Besides this, it has acted in stabilizing the market and keeps those who have farm products for sale posted as to prices. At the present time the markets of Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury are each covered three times a week, while Norwich and New London are covered once a week. I am free to say that I believe those who are doing the work have improved the service greatly during the past year, and that the service which may be rendered by the Marketing Bureau is only just begun. The only limit to its usefulness is the amount of funds available.

As the representative of the Board on the Agricultural Committee of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, I have been brought in close touch with a large number of the business men of the state. The Connecticut Chamber of Commerce was the first in the United States to appoint an agricultural committee. This action tended to create a friendly feeling between the industrial workers and the agriculturalists, with the result that legislative matters have been considered from a common viewpoint—something that has not heretofore been done.

This outlines very briefly the special work carried on by the Board during the past year. No endeavor has been made to enumerate the many daily requests for general information that come to the office.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD H. HEALEY,

Secretary.

FEDERAL AND STATE CONTROL IN THE ELIMINATING OF TUBERCULOSIS

By Dr. E. A. Crossman, Boston, Mass.

I suppose no disease is so well known and so much studied as tuberculosis. This is true not only of tuberculosis in human beings, but in livestock. It is the most common disease of livestock; it is also the most common disease of human beings. It has been with us so long that we do not know much of its early history. We know its record as far back as six hundred years before the time of Christ. It has come down through all these years as a great White Plague. It costs the people of the United States over $2,000,000,000 annually. Not very much was known about the infectiousness of tuberculosis until 1882, when the germ that causes the disease, known as the "tubercle bacilli," was discovered by an eminent scientist, Robert Koch. Up to that time the infectiousness of tuberculosis had been the subject of a great deal of debate, but scientists are satisfied today that tuberculosis is not only transmitted from man to man, and from animal to animal, but from animal to man. It is known to have existed in the United States in livestock for a great many years, a decade ago probably only to a great extent in states east of the Alleghany Mountains. The disease is very prevalent in Europe, and no doubt our early importations of pure-bred cattle from the Continent and Great Britain brought this disease into the United States. It was recognized, but little thought was given it. As the great western country began to open up and farmers emigrated West, they carried with them the pure-bred cows from these badly infected herds in the East, there being no regulations and no inspection of cows and cattle moving interstate, until at the present time the disease is quite prevalent through the Middle Western States. Fortunately, it hasn't reached the great western cattle ranch states to a great extent, and our Southern

States are quite free from the disease. This is accounted for by the very few importations being sent into the South on account of the existence there of Texas Fever. Now that the cattle tick which causes Texas Fever is being eradicated, more importations are going into the South, and the cattle industry is going to be one of the greatest industries of the South.

As I say, this disease has existed here for a great many years. We knew way back a dozen years ago from our reports at the official establishments where animals were being slaughtered, the great packing houses under the inspection of the Government, (this takes in two-thirds of the slaughtering in the United States), that cattle and hogs were being condemned more and more each year for tuberculosis. In 1906 about one per cent of hogs were condemned on account of being tubercular, the next year it was two per cent, and that gradually increased until it got to be ten per cent in 1919. For instance, the last record I have in mind over thirty-seven thousand cattle were condemned on account of being tubercular, and over sixty-five thousand hogs were also condemned. That was a terrible loss. Figure for a moment that seventy-five trains of forty cars each loaded with cattle and hogs going to a fertilizer tank, and five hundred trains of sixty cars each loaded with food that went into those animals was practically lost. You might say that we could stand this indefinitely. The livestock industry in the United States is a $10,000,000,000 industry, and fifty or sixty million dollar losses a year do not amount to much, but the producers and livestock men commence to feel these losses. While you might think these tremendous losses come from the packers, we all know that the great packers haven't any medals hung on them for being philanthropists. The consumer had to pay on the one hand, and the grower had to pay too, and as a result, realizing that these enormous losses must be checked, a committee composed of livestock men came to Washington in 1917 to appear before Congress, and said something must be done to control this disease,—investigate, control, and if possible eradicate it. They had been shown it was possible to eradicate tuberculosis in a given area; they knew about the conditions in the District of Columbia, where by Act of Congress all animals in the District had to be tuberculin tested. They did that about a dozen years ago and found eighteen per cent of the animals tubercular. These animals were removed and slaughtered, and they have been tuberculin testing ever since. The past year the inspectors going over that District found none. They did find three tuberculous animals in the whole district, but these were animals that had been brought in during the year. So this made this particular area a tuberculosis-free area. That was a good argument. Those men said, it can be done—it has been done. As a result of their visit Congress appropriated $75,000 for that year.

The first thing to be done was to inaugurate a division to take care of the work, so the division known as the Tuberculosis Eradication Division was established. Their first work was to find out how many states in the Union had laws and sufficient money to start in the cooperative tuberculosis eradication work. They found eighteen states were equipped with laws and had money to start. That work has grown from 1917 to the present time until today we have forty-five states in the Union cooperating with us. Congress in 1918 appropriated one-half million dollars, and as the work grew one million and a half. Notwithstanding the wave of economy that has struck Washington and the Agricultural Bill in the House has been trimmed $19,000,000, for this particular project the House saw fit to add another half million. It shows you the amount of interest that is being taken in the work, and the importance of the work as Congress sees it. The amount of money expended by these forty-five states last year amounted to over two and one-quarter million dollars.

The outlook is very bright, that is, if lots of business means that. We have at present one hundred thousand cattle on the waiting list to be tested.

You are familiar, perhaps, with the accredited herd plan. This is a plan that was adopted by the representatives of pure-bred cattle breeders and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association at Chicago for the benefit of livestock men so that they might have a place to buy cattle to build up their herds. They went in for this accredited herd plan. Properly it is a herd that has been made free from tuberculosis, that has passed two annual or three semi-annual tests without any tuberculosis being found. Then the herd becomes accredited for a period of one year, and the animals can be moved from one state to another without further tests, or can be exported to Canada or Europe. In Vermont the work is going on very extensively. In the other New England States, for instance in Maine, the Legislature is in session at the present time and is asked to double the appropriation they made last year for tuberculosis eradication. They have a small percentage of tuberculosis in Maine in comparison with other states in New England. New Hampshire last year had $12,000; this year they are asking for $75,000. In the state of Massachusetts, where very little work has been done, as the state has no funds to indemnify owners for cattle slaughtered on account of tuberculosis, it is expected that a bill will be passed this session of the Legislature appropriating $100,000 for cooperative work. In Rhode Island they have not only asked for an increased appropriation, but they have asked the state to increase the indemnity to be paid, raising it from $62.50 to $100 on a pure-bred, and from $40 to $50 on a grade. The State of New York, in their budget, calls for $500,000 for tuberculosis eradication. One of our middle-western states, Iowa, expects to have a million dollars. I will leave it for Dr. Smith to tell you about Connecticut.

The livestock men demanded this work from an economic view-point because it was making such inroads into their herds, but now the public health side of it is coming forward very prominently. They are having meetings all over the country, not only in these thickly settled Eastern States, but as far West as the corn belt, and on the Pacific Coast. Any project where public health is concerned is bound to go with a swing that simply can't be stopped. It is going to cost a lot of money; it is a tremendous undertaking; but the Government feels that with the cooperation of the states it can be done. They have proven that tuberculosis can be eradicated from a small given area, and they are satisfied that eventually it will be driven from the United States, probably not within the life of this generation, but it is going on fast nevertheless.

Perhaps I had better speak about indemnities. The Government has a fund which partially reimburses owners for animals that are destroyed. I will let Dr. Smith tell you about that as it applies to the State of Connecticut. We don't believe in putting a premium on diseased animals. We believe that the owners themselves should take some of the losses. The state will pay a certain amount, the Government will pay a certain amount, and there still remains a loss that the owner himself should shoulder.

If you are in the dairy business this project should interest you, because the trend at the present time is toward pure milk, clean milk, milk from healthy animals. In my opinion, within a very, very short time there will be only two kinds of milk allowed to be sold in the United States—raw milk from tuberculin tested herds, and pasteurized milk. Last year a committee went down to Washington and camped on the trail of the congressmen and senators for ten days,—very big men. They employed Dr. Wiley and he stayed with them two weeks. They tried to have Congress pass a law that would prevent the interstate shipment of any dairy product from untested cows. Think of what that would mean. We are hardly ready for it at this time, but it shows what is in the minds of the public. It has come to this,—in the future there is going to be only two kinds of milk sold, that is, pasteurized milk, and milk from healthy animals.

This question of pure milk should interest the dairymen, because it seems that only a few years from now the majority of people in these cities, in the big communities, are going to be fed from milk made at some of our big dairies in the West, in the form of powdered milk or some other form. There is always going to be a certain demand for good, clean, pure, fresh milk from healthy cows, and you who are in this business if you can stay in it and hold on until we get over the rough spots, will reap the benefit. It has been tried out in several instances.

QUESTION: How long is it since it was an established fact that it is possible to transmit tuberculosis from cattle to man?

Dr. Crossman: In 1892 Prof. Koch at the National Tuberculosis Congress in London announced that he was unable to transmit human tuberculosis to cattle. That is all that he said. At that particular Congress another very eminent scientist stood up and said, "Mothers, do not feed any milk to your children unless it is pasteurized." That never has been quoted very much, but certain men have been continuously quoting Prof. Koch, that bovine tuberculosis could not be transmitted to man. Immediately following that meeting, which was in 1892, scientists all over the world started out to determine for themselves whether the bovine bacilli could be transmitted to children. As a result of numerous investigations in Europe, Japan and the United States, scientists are now agreed that a very large percentage of tuberculosis in children under five years old, except pulmonary, is caused by the bovine bacilli.

The ordinary physician in the country seems to only recognize one kind of tuberculosis, that is when some one has a cough. Now we do not claim, no one claims that bovine bacilli causes tuberculosis of the lungs. It does cause bone tuberculosis, skin tuberculosis or intestinal tuberculosis. We call those very serious cases of tuberculosis. A very large number of cases of enlargement of the cervical (throat) glands are from bovine infection; and nearly all are surgical cases. After the operation they are able to determine the type of infection by microscopic examination, but just how many children are infected with bovine tuberculosis we can't tell. Scientists are satisfied,—we are agreed on one point,—that the infection of tuberculosis is practically universal. In other words almost every man, woman and child has some infection, mostly in early childhood. Now how does a baby get tuberculosis? Experiments have been tried on animals,—guinea pigs,—and the experimenters have found that it is almost impossible to inoculate guinea pigs with human tuberculosis unless they come in absolutely close contact with the fresh tubercle bacilli. In other words, they have taken dust from the rug in a room in a sanatorium occupied by tuberculosis patients that were giving off vast quantities of tubercle bacilli, and then have forced that dust with a vacuum cleaner into a specially constructed case where the guinea pigs were, and eight weeks later they were unable to find any tuberculosis on post-mortem examination. Then they tried eating utensils. They took the washings from the plate and from the knife and inoculated the little guinea pig, and could not get any positive results; but they took the washings from the fork and spoon and cup, that came in close contact with the lips, and got positive results. These experiments covered a great many weeks or months, and while they did not show conclusively, they did show it was almost impossible to inoculate a guinea pig unless it came in pretty close contact.

Now babies are brought up on milk; it is the only food of the infant. Tuberculosis being the common disease of dairy cows, and the product of dairy cows being the only food of the infant, why isn't it almost conclusive that that is the only place where a baby can get tuberculosis? We know how very few babies are allowed to be kissed by tuberculous persons.

Now the Department of Animal Industry made some experiments at their station in Maryland. They had a group of cows, all of which were tuberculous. Several of them were giving off live bacilli in their milk. Dr. Schroeder inoculated from day to day about two hundred guinea pigs with the milk, fed the guinea pigs with milk from this herd, then after a while slaughtered the two hundred guinea pigs and found over ninety per cent of them had tuberculosis. He inoculated an equal number with this same milk, but pasteurized, and not one of those animals showed any signs of tuberculosis. In that test he had positive proof that the milk contained living bacilli, and he had positive proof that pasteurization killed the bacilli. Of course there is a great deal to be said in favor of pasteurization. I am a firm believer in pasteurization, but when you realize that over fifty per cent, the latest statistics are fifty-four per cent, of the people live in towns and cities, and they call a town anywhere from two thousand five hundred inhabitants up, that shows that forty-six per cent of the people in the United States live outside. It is all right to pasteurize milk for large communities, but what about the people that live outside?

Dr. Colton: The experiment was carried on in 1896. There was a large amount of work done by scientists in Philadelphia who claimed that in the clinic of the Pennsylvania Hospital sixty per cent of the children who came to the post-mortem table after death from tuberculosis all showed the bovine type. Now you know there is a difference between the human and the bovine type. The figures were made in 1896 and then were taken up and enlarged upon very accurately by Dr. Park Dunwoodie in New York, and published in 1913. They claim that the children who came to the post-mortem table showed a percentage surprisingly small. This percent I believe they culled out. That is the children came, and showed tuberculous lesions, and were pronounced as having died of tuberculosis. Six per cent of that number showed the bovine type. They are still carrying on experiments. Dr. Marshall in Edinburgh, it seems to me in 1904, did a great amount of work. He showed that ninety per cent of all the hip and joint disease in children was of the bovine type. So you see the discussion started in 1892 and is still on.

Dr. Crossman: You understand of course the percentage is not high. Children do not die in many cases. Dr. Samuel J. Mixter, a surgeon in Boston, told me he had become very much interested in bovine tuberculosis, because his own son developed a tuberculous gland in the neck.

He operated on him, and the microscopic examination found the bovine type. He immediately got busy to see where that infection came from, and he was able to trace twenty cases of tuberculosis from one cow. He put a lot of work on it, because in the process of elimination there were two hundred cows. Then he got the cow and took it to the Harvard Medical School and experimented on it for a number of years.

Q. The gentleman said, I think, that in the human most every individual showed traces of having the disease at certain times in his life. Now I would like to ask if that holds true in cattle, whether they know if it has been found in cattle and afterwards they have proved to be cured?

Dr. Crossman: That is one of the sad things about the tuberculin test. If we were positive just what the conditions were in some of these cattle we would not destroy them. We know from these tests they have tuberculosis, but we do not know how badly, but find these glands perfectly encapsulated. Nature has come to their assistance and has encapsulated them, so they would not cause any trouble. There is this danger always, the same danger as in the human family. It is between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, the ages that call for the greatest amount of physical effort. As a matter of fact, in all these cases probably the infection incurred in early childhood. They carried this gland up to eighteen or twenty years, then from physical effort, from some other disease, from a bad cold or pneumonia, that encapsulated gland broke down and spread the disease through the system, and the person dies of tuberculosis. The only way we have to get at this is post-mortems. Very few post-mortems are held except in cases of suicide, and cases that are found without medical attendance, where the coroner has to hold a post-mortem. From these reports we get the very large number of cases where people who are infected with tuberculosis carried it all through life.

FEDERAL AND STATE CONTROL IN THE ELIMINATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

By Dr. E. I. Smith, Inspector in Charge, Bureau of Animal Industry, Hartford, Connecticut.

For more than twenty years the control and eradication of tuberculosis has been a subject of discussion as a national issue by Federal and State officials and livestock owners. The gigantic problem was held in abeyance because of the outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease in 1902, 1908 and 1914.

In the spring of 1917 a separate division was created by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the sole purpose of cooperating with the various state livestock sanitary boards toward organizing a campaign to eradicate tuberculosis.

The venture met with instant success because the stock owners of the nation were the monumental factors behind the program.

In ten years' time up to 1917 tuberculosis in swine throughout the United States had increased from one to ten per cent.

The plan was commenced by accrediting such herds which were found free from tuberculosis upon two annual or three semi-annual tests. At the present time there is a strong tendency on the part of various localities toward area work, i. e., take in an entire county and place every herd under Federal and State supervision. Some regions in the South and West are adopting this procedure.

There is no short cut toward eliminating tuberculosis. The malady is as old as the hills and has afflicted man and beast for centuries.

In certain cases the presence of the disease can be detected by physical examination, but to be able to locate ninety-nine per cent of the tubercular animals requires the skillful use, by a veterinarian, of the biological product, tuberculin, prepared in laboratories operated under government license. At present there are over four thousand accredited herds in the United States, and Connecticut has twenty-nine of them.

In December, 1920, we tested in Connecticut nine hundred fifty-four cattle and found forty-two reactors. These were retests, which accounts for the small number of reactors. Those reacting to the test are slaughtered under federal supervision and if the disease is not generalized the carcass may be passed for food, otherwise it is tanked for fertilizer.

Cattle owners are reimbursed as the livestock market indicates, i. e., what the animal is worth at the market price per pound plus $25.00 extra for pure-breds which hold registration papers.

There is an apparent desire in Connecticut at this time to make the project state wide, but owing to the enormous expense involved it is rather premature to inaugurate such a procedure. Two years hence will be ample time to make ready for such a stupendous campaign.

The control and eradication of tuberculosis is not only a financial issue, but a powerful social one, because of the quick transmissibility between man and the bovine species.

Money is appropriated by the federal and the various state governments to aid the farmers in the campaign. The service is free. No charge is made for testing.

Within the last five years tuberculosis in Ohio has been reduced from twenty to five per cent.

In the Southern States tuberculosis is very rare, for instance, a recent test of five hundred cattle in Louisiana revealed only three reactors. It is because of so little housing, abundant sunshine and the restricted opportunity of its having spread to that section.

The cost of eradicating the disease in the various states varies tremendously. Notably, from twenty to thirty cents per head in Mississippi and Wisconsin, and up to $1.50 per head in Arkansas, Connecticut and Washington.

In spite of the varying costs, livestock owners declare the value of their cattle is increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

The Bureau of Animal Industry maintains a corps of inspectors for herd testing work in Connecticut, with headquarters at the State Capitol, in cooperation with the Commissioner on Domestic Animals.

Tuberculosis may be introduced into healthy herds in the following manner:

1—By the addition of an animal affected with the disease.

2—By showing them at fairs where diseased ones are allowed.

3—By feeding calves milk from tuberculous cows.

4—By shipping in infected cars.

5—By using community pastures.

6—Carelessness in selecting a sire at the breeding time.

The outward appearance of an animal is no guide to the presence of the disease, unless in a very advanced or emaciated stage. The most prosperous ones may display the most typical reactions and show extensive post-mortem lesions.

A tubercular cow is a menace to a free herd, and her milk food products are highly dangerous for human consumption.

SOIL DESTRUCTION

By Andrew Elliott, of Galt, Ontario.

I have been on Institute platforms a good many years and have summed up to quite an extent the character of the various audiences that I reach, and this is my conclusion: The people of New England are too polite and kindly in their disposition to let you know that they don't believe what you say, the people of the West don't know when you make a mistake, and you can bluff them to an almost unlimited extent.

The problem I am going to discuss tonight is the greatest problem that confronts the United States of America. I will make it stronger than that,—it is the greatest problem that confronts the world today—the wholesale destruction of the soil by bad management.

From the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth; from the time the Colonists landed at Virginia, and from the time the Canadian provinces were settled down to the present time, the whole history of American agriculture has been a history of soil robbery. Men get a piece of soil, and cultivate it in such a way that in a short time they make it impossible for any one to make a living from that soil. Every one realizes that everything we get in this world that is worth while comes from the soil. Then, why should we destroy it? I take a piece of soil in my hand, and ask you what it is. One man will say that it is a piece of clay, or if it is a little wet, that it is just mud,—dirt. I don't believe that. I look upon it as a heritage I have received from past generations; a heritage that I have got to use, and not abuse. I look upon it as something that is sacred, because it is the only source from which life has come in the past; the source from which all life will be obtained in time to come. But a man comes to me and says: "This land is mine. I bought it, redeemed it from the wilderness and have made it blossom like a rose. It is mine and no man has a right to say to me, 'What doest thou?' "

Let us see to it that we do not leave to posterity an inheritance of an impoverished soil. This land of ours was made fertile by having something growing on it and something decaying in it from year to year and from age to age until man with his destructive instincts steps in and destroys what we call the plans of Nature and, by Nature, we mean the Almighty.

Nature tells me another thing. You must follow a rotation of crops. What do I mean by that? That I ought not to grow the same crop on the same land indefinitely. No two families of plants draw from the soil exactly the same elements, and if I grow one crop on that land to excess, I destroy the balance of the soil and weaken the plant that grows upon it, to that extent, and make it more liable to fungous enemies and more liable to insect enemies, because I have been feeding them and they are given an opportunity to propagate. We must follow a rotation of crops. Have you ever seen that in Nature? I have. Some forty years ago I cut the pine timber from five acres. After the cutting of that timber the fences were set, and it was left. Today it is covered with a dense growth of hard wood. Undoubtedly the pine died out because the elements were not there to perpetuate them.

Nature tells me something more,—that there are two great families of plants. One I will call a soil-impoverishing family. That is, it takes something from the soil in growing, but gives nothing except what it has taken from the soil. If that crop is allowed to decay where it grew the soil is enriched to a certain extent, because those plants have taken the latent fertility from the soil and converted it into active plant food. When the plant passes into decay it puts into the soil the humus that is so necessary for successful plant growth, but it puts nothing into the soil that was not there before. Now the other is a soil building crop, so when we remove the crop from the soil the land is even richer than it was before. In the first family we have all the grasses and the grains without exception; in the last family we have all the leguminous crops such as peas, beans, lentils,—all that great family of plants that has a blossom, and a blossom followed by a pod, and a seed within the pod. In that rotation I must give a permanent place to leguminous plants. The shorter the rotation and the oftener the clovers are introduced the more rapidly do we build up the soil's fertility.

I am here, gentlemen, to say a word in favor of the clover plants and growing the alfalfa. I am not going to advocate alfalfa very strongly for New England. It is not in its native element here, but you must introduce the clover into the rotation in order to build up the fertility of the soil. I am going to talk about my own conditions. Perhaps you can gather something that will help you. We did not have a very fertile soil. We seeded to clover. We had a beautiful bloom. There were no insects to bother us as now, but the crop was light, not a head lodged. Today after ninety years of farming the thing has been entirely changed, and you won't see a head standing. It is all twisted and tangled as the land has been built up more and more. I have quite a lot of statistics that are fairly reliable, and I find the old Province of Ontario is the only county in America of which it can be said that the crops are more abundant today than they ever were previously. Clover is the standby. For a number of years I had control of a demonstration farm in the three maritime provinces of Canada. I met men, any number of them, men who had grown gray upon those farms where they had lived, who told me in mournful accents, "My land is played out. It has been planted for one hundred to one hundred fifty years, and I have got to leave it because it will no longer produce." Let me repeat, gentlemen, the man who tills his soil with a due regard to rotation of crops and the growing of clovers and other leguminous crops, has an ever increasing and never-ending source of wealth from the soil. We sowed clover. We kept livestock. Gentlemen, it is absolutely impossible in my estimation to keep up the fertility of the soil unless we market our crops to the very largest extent possible through the means of livestock, and of all things butter, because butter contains no fertility when you sell it, and the skim milk if fed to livestock, returns ninety per cent of the fertility to the soil. It comes from the soil and should go back into the soil. If you grow the clovers, you leave more in the soil than you had in the beginning. If you get a first-class stand of clover you will leave in the soil about one hundred fifty pounds of nitrogen, adding from $30.00 to $50.00 per acre in fertilizing elements to the original value of the land besides the value of the growing crop. The most important element is nitrogen which is necessary to give an abundant crop; then we have phosphoric acid, necessary to give plumpness of seed; and potash, necessary to give stiffness and sturdiness to the plant. I think you will agree with me that the clover plant is necessary for profitable agriculture, and I want to say a word as to how to get a good crop. It is generally allowed, you know, that any thing that is worth getting costs something. If you want a first-class stand of clover on your land, you have got to work for it. While I am not acquainted very well with Connecticut conditions, I know there are thousands of acres of land that are not producing the crops they should. These lands should be broken up, cultivated and re-seeded. I believe there are millions of dollars lost by leaving untilled pastures and meadows all over the country.

A number of years ago I was down on the seashore in Nova Scotia. You know there is a great amount of dike land there, land where the rivers have been diked for two hundred and fifty years under the diking system followed at that time. I was driven out to see seventy-five acres of dike land belonging to the college. They had broken it up and cultivated it thoroughly to mix the humus contained in that soil with the soil. Although this was the third crop, I never in my life saw such a yield of hay. The great problem was for them to find room on the land to cure it. They got four tons or more to the acre. And within twenty feet of where this grew, there was a crop that wouldn't run half a ton to the acre. This land had not been broken up for hundreds of years.

First of all when I seed down my clover I want to have land that is drained. You cannot grow crops worth while on land that is water-logged. You can't have two things in the soil at the same time. You cannot have water-logged soil and air in the soil, and air in the soil is necessary for growing plants as is the air for the perpetuation of human and animal life in the world. It must be underdrained if required. Perhaps you say it is terribly costly, but of course good things are always costly. But bear in mind, I don't care what it costs if you get a piece of land drained, it is as good a hundred years from now as it is today. So let us proceed by draining if it is necessary. Throw the idea of cost to the winds. We can't afford in the New England States to have lazy land doing nothing for us.

Then again, we must have it thoroughly cultivated. The humus contained in that sod must be mixed up with the soil, and the growing plants get the benefit of it. That is a wonderful provision of Nature.

In the Province of New Brunswick I was driven out by a man to his farm, and I heard the story of land that is no good. He said, "I broke up a piece of pasture land last year. I sowed it with oats, and I didn't get my seed back." I saw that piece of land. It had been plowed shallow and scraped over with the harrow. It was land that had been pastured for a hundred years. It was land where the cows had gone over and had eaten the grass off, then they had gone over it and pulled up the roots. Then the Almighty had looked down and said, "That man is ruining the soil. I will put something on it that the cows won't eat, that the winters will not destroy, but will hold the land until a better generation get hold of it." It was covered with club moss, a sure indication that the land has been abused, and the Almighty is trying to cover up its wretchedness. It was there; it was useless. Now if that man had gone to work the next year and broken that ground up, then put a sprinkling of some manure upon it and seeded it down with clover, he would have been in the way of bringing the fertility back.

I want to mention what clover does. First of all I want to say I was many years on the Institute platform before we knew by what wonderful process clover enriched the land. Some time ago I came across what was said to be a copy of George Washington's Diary, in which he said: "There is something about clover we do not understand. We know when we feed clover to cows or mules they will give more milk and do more work than when fed any other kind of hay; and we know also that when we put a subsequent crop upon that land we always get a good crop." But Science stepped in and told us the reason. Simply by a wonderful nodule on the root of the plant that takes nitrogen from the air and holds that nitrogen there for the use of succeeding crops. It is a nitrogen feeder and a nitrogen carrier.

Now coming back to what we do,—if there is one time more than another I like to put a little manure on the ground, it is before I seed the clover, because it will give it a good start. I don't know anything about commercial fertilizer; we have only used them in an experimental way. When you come to seed down your clover, the next thing is to give it a good location. The best place to seed down is the corn or the potato field. They are the ideal conditions because there has been manure put on that land and the land has been worked.

How many bushels of oats do you sow to the acre? (ANSWER, Two to three and a half). Why, gentlemen, you are almost up to date. Some audiences I have spoken to say five bushels to the acre. To begin with, don't put too much seed on the land; give some room for the tiny, little plants to grow. "But," you say, "I want a big crop." I tell you what we can do. We can put in one bushel of thoroughly cleaned oats to the acre and get as many bushels from it as if you put on three bushels of partially clean seed. Clean the oats thoroughly. Get every weed seed out. Sow only the very heaviest and best seed, sow early and then don't sow too much.

Now I am talking in New England. I don't know when you put in the seed. I realize if I seed on the twenty-first of April I don't need to put in two-thirds as much on that land as if I seed late in May. Here is an oat field sown quite thin, and the oat plant coming up feels the chill of the air, it feels a little frost in the Spring, and it says to itself, I have a good start; I have a whole season ahead of me; I will go to work. Perhaps you will get a dozen or twenty tillers from that one seed. You have a splendid crop. You sow a month later; the plant comes up; the air is warm. The plant says I am late; I have no time to waste stooling; I must go to work to send out a seed. Invariably you will find the plant that spreads out has a stronger and more vigorous root. It goes deeper into the soil. You know my soil is the pasture land of my plants, and the poorer the land the more room I will require.

About the clover seed you buy, do you examine the seed before you buy it, or do you simply buy whatever comes along? I tell you when we get down to a table and examine the seed we know something about it. Canada has revolutionized the seed business. Some twenty years ago there was established what was called the Good Seed Department of Ottawa. They sent out circular letters to men all over the Dominion asking them to buy samples of clover seed that was exposed for sale in the open market. I sent two samples; one grade of clover at $8.50 and one at $12.50. First of all they were examined as to their vitality. Now understand this, the seed that doesn't grow is no good for anybody except as a very small speck of fertilizing material. It was found that the sample of the $8.50 per bushel seed had only forty-five per cent of the seed that would generate at all, and you were safe in saying that a sample of seed that showed such a percentage would be naturally weak. It contained weed seeds enough to put a healthy weed in the midst of every six inch square if ten pounds per acre were sown. The other, the $12.50 grade, had ninety-two per cent germination. Thus seed at $12.50 per bushel would have been cheaper for the farmer to buy, even if he had paid $30.00 a bushel, than the other at $8.50. You should buy seed that has been analyzed and bears a government stamp. The screenings of such seed is sold where a guarantee is not required. It rarely goes to the thickly settled districts near the centers, but goes to the "backwoods" farmers. While I don't say you are living in the backwoods, I am afraid you are getting seed that has been rejected by the examining department. Buy the very best seed you can get.

How much shall we sow? I don't believe in sowing too thickly. I mean by that I want to have the seeds have some room to grow. A number of years ago I was holding a meeting at a farm in New Brunswick. In talking about thick sowing, I said, "How much timothy do you sow to the acre?" One man said fifteen pounds; another man twenty pounds. I said, "That is nonsense, sowing so thick." "Well," he said, "when I cut my hay it is never too thick." I could believe it. When sown so thick a fight goes on about which is going to live. Sometimes they all die. That same day we were down in the field and I put down my thumb, apparently carelessly. It is a good-sized thumb, but under that thumb there were twenty-two timothy plants. And I said, "Is it possible that those twenty-two plants can possibly live there?" Don't sow too thickly. If you put five pounds of red clover and one pound of alsike to the acre you have a fairly good seeding of clovers.

We do not believe in timothy. Timothy is a soil robber. It is no good for building up the fertility of the soil. It is pretty near poison to sheep; it does for working horses. Sow maybe two pounds of timothy to the acre. The clover may be killed, but the timothy will stand the cold weather and grow a crop where clover is killed.

I like to seed to barley, because it doesn't take as much moisture from the soil and you usually get a better stand, but it does not stand the winter as well as when you seed down to oats and get a good catch. If I see that my clover is coming up to cover the stubble and bloom, I turn the cows, horses and the pigs on it and they eat it down. Because if you allow the clover to produce seed the first autumn, in nine cases out of ten it will die, because it has finished its life function. When it has produced its seed it has done its duty in that respect and it dies.

Did you ever notice a clover root in the fall? There is a dense mass of fibrous roots near the surface, but no tap root, consequently it will not blossom the first season.

Don't allow it to grow too rank but be careful not to pasture it too closely. I would not pasture it in the spring; give it an opportunity to grow. I would not plow it under in its green stage. Now when I was a young man we used to always have a field that we plowed under to build up the fertility of the field. We thought we were doing just the right thing. Then Science stepped in. How much we are indebted to Science! We found out that was not the best way. Now we take hay off it. We plow down the second crop or allow the second crop to be pastured off. We have been allowing the plants to develop a root. I remember my first experience in doing that. It was in 1868. We had a field we intended to plow under just as it came into bloom. We did not attempt to plow it until it got into full bloom. Then we tried to plow it and got perhaps an acre and a half plowed when we gave it up. We went over it with a mowing machine and cut off that crop. We thought we shouldn't have done it. When the second crop was in bloom we plowed it under and the whole field was seeded to winter wheat. There was twenty bushels per acre more where the hay was taken off. You would naturally say at once there is no good to plow under clover but the greater root development called down more nitrogen from the air. Now we never plow under the first crop. From the clover field we take a crop of hay but seldom get seed on account of the midge. It is growing clover that perpetuates the midge. Then the next year we can plant corn and get an excellent crop of silage corn. On these clover fields we can grow winter crops, oats or barley. Corn and roots, then grain and seed down is a three year rotation. We have built up the fertility of the soil. The problem is to keep the crop standing. You pay twenty and thirty cents a pound for nitrogen when you can get it for the asking by growing clovers.

I don't like timothy. It seems to me to be almost poison to sheep; but I can take clover and I can bring my breeding ewes through on that and a few roots. I can take my lambs, fatten them and put them on the market in first-class condition without grain. I can feed it to horses. But there are men here who will tell me if you feed clover hay to horses you will give the horses the heaves. I haven't seen a horse in our district with the heaves for forty years. The trouble is it is such a good feed we feed too much. One man talking about alfalfa for the horses said, "I want my man to lay down on the floor all he believes the horses will eat in a day; then I give them half of it." There is the trouble.

I can't understand how a man with a drop of patriotic blood in his veins will willingly and knowingly destroy the fertility of the soil, the only thing that will keep his country in existence.

QUESTION: The public wants timothy hay. How are you going to teach them to want clover?

Mr. Elliott: By education. A number of years ago I met a doctor driving a beautiful horse that he had exhibited everywhere. I said to him, "Your horse is a little light in the middle. You have been keeping that horse too much up." "Yes," he said, "you know I have had to feed her pretty heavy, and she is rather out of condition." I said to him, "Get some alfalfa and feed to your horse." (It is hard to get alfalfa; they will sell timothy, but they want the alfalfa themselves). About a month afterward I saw the horse and it was in better condition, more middle to it. I said, "Your horse is looking better." He said, "I got the alfalfa. It is a great thing. I am feeding it to her. I have a big practice and she is doing the work splendidly." A liveryman told me the same thing. The illustration of feeding the horse half of what she would eat is all that is necessary.

Q. It has been advocated you must not let the clover get in blossom. I have raised three crops. I put on lime first, then put in corn, then seeded down. I put in more clover than anything else. I got a good set and a good set of rowen. I cut them in blossom. Was that right?

Mr. Elliott: I mean to begin to cut my clover so that under ordinary conditions it will all be cut before the blossoms are beginning to fade. My experience is this, the earlier the clover is cut the better is the hay for several reasons. Cut early and there is an immense amount of sap in it and it is hard to cure, but it will stand a great deal of hardship from wetting and will be good hay. If you get two-thirds of the blossoms brown and it happens to get wet, it is pretty black. Don't be afraid to cut it early, though you don't get as much. Don't over-dry. It is not the natural moisture as a rule that spoils the clover, it is rain or dew. I can go into a field that is cut and put into the windrow, take a bunch of clover and twist it. Drops of moisture come out of it. Put it into the bin, level it down nicely, and you will not have hay that is dusty. Some people put a little salt on it. On the other hand, if you have a field that is rather dry get wet, you must dry it out thoroughly in order to get rid of the moisture, or you will have musty hay.

Q. Do you put it into windrows?

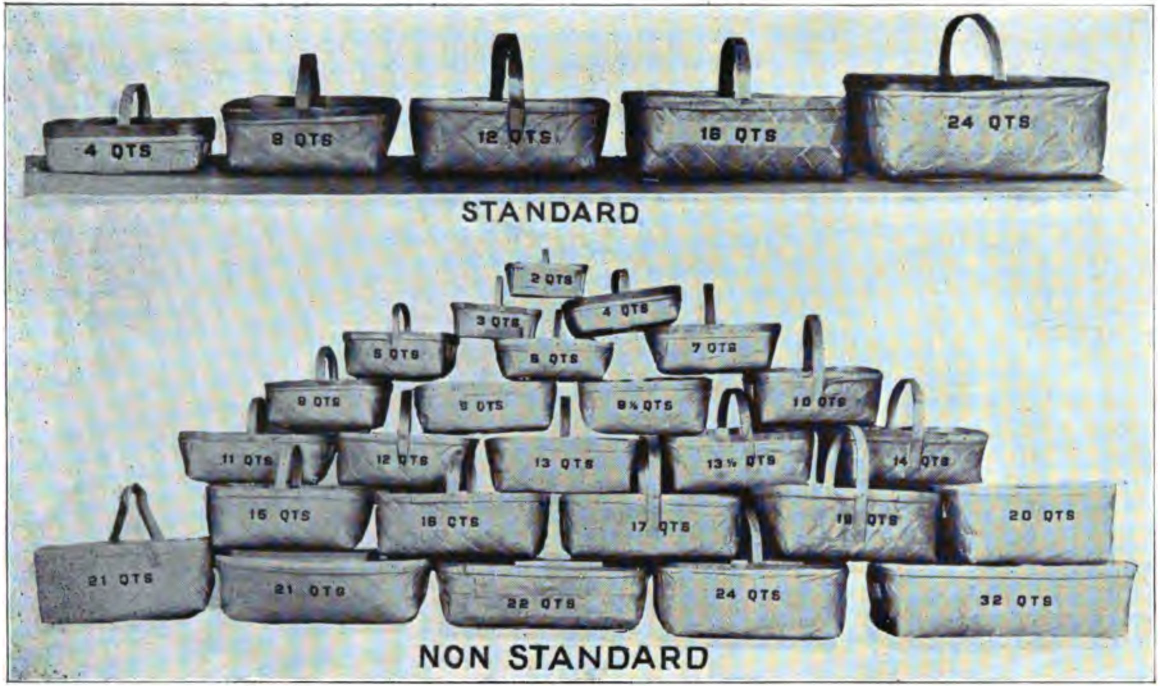
Mr. Elliott: I like to put it in coils, but we have a self-loader and it is hard to gather it from coils.

Q. Do you use any red top?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, my experience with red top is that it isn't a heavy yielder. It is my experience that cattle do not like it in pasture. We have from six to eight acres of red top. The cattle will leave that and we can cut hay off it. What I believe is a good thing is orchard grass. If I were asked what one of the grasses I prefer of all kinds, Kentucky Blue, etc., I believe there is nothing superior to orchard grass. It comes early in the spring and never takes a rest from spring to fall. It gives a good quality of feed, not as good as some, but a good quality. Get a couple or three pounds of seed and sow it in good ground. I have got twenty-five bushels per acre of seed.

I wonder how many of you people have tried sweet clover. Not many years ago we thought it a weed; today we are sowing it practically everywhere. It is a wonderful crop. I don't know any crop with us that will give as much pasture. It must be cut early if for hay. I believe in this country, if this state is like Canada, you are deficient in lime, and lime is needed to grow clovers. I didn't know the value of lime until I went into a country where they did not have it. Lime is essential for growing all crops; it is essential for growing livestock. I believe it will be possible to put in orchard grass and meadow fescue and get a stand for all time to come.

The big point, men, is to get that land to produce more, and use it in a more economical manner for the production of food and clothing for the human race.



STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD MARKET BASKETS.

UNIFORM CONTAINERS FOR MARKETING FARM PRODUCE FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE FARMER

By Leonard H. Healey.

No more important problem confronts those who are interested in the advancement of agriculture and in making it a worth-while profession, and I use the word profession advisedly, than those problems which are connected with the marketing of all farm products. Increases in all forms of transportation demand that our products be graded and packed in attractive packages that the best prices possible may be obtained for them when placed on the market to which they are taken or consigned. Their attractiveness has about as much to do with a ready sale as the quality.

There are three classes of people who are "first hand" and equally interested in these marketing questions—producers, middlemen and consumers, each of whom receive their just and unjust share of criticism. The consumer is urged to consider more fully the difficulties which go with the business of the middleman and the middleman is urged to be more considerate of the needs of the consumer.

It is a long journey from the producer to the consumer. Whether we will ever shorten the distance so that we may cross the "trade channel" on a single span bridge is a question yet to be solved. In my opinion, the greatest difficulty in seeking to lessen the wide spread in prices between what the producer receives for farm products and that which the consumer pays, lies in the insistence of the consumer on distribution services which the farmer is no longer in a position to furnish. Each of these agencies increase the cost of the product. There was no such spread when the farmer drove to town with a load of produce and sold it to the consumer, who stored it in his cellar. Times have changed. City people no longer live that way. A large amount of our farm products go out of the state to be marketed. There are a great number also that are brought into our state to supply the needs of our people.

Let us just follow one of these products from the time it starts to move marketward until it reaches the consumer. Take, for example, the potato. There are yet those who remember the days when the farmer came to town with a load of potatoes and disposed of them two or three sacks in a place to his regular customers. In these days there are fourteen stops or steps to be made or taken between the producer and the consumer in the ordinary course of trade. The farmer grows, harvests, should grade and sack his potatoes. Then he loads them on a truck and delivers them to the railroad station. There they are loaded on a freight car, thence hauled to the city, then unloaded onto another truck and hauled to the warehouses of the dealer. There they are unloaded and stored. There is the rent of the warehouse to pay, insurance, taxes, etc., during the period while they remain in storage before the last of them are consumed, also the items of depreciation, regrading, rehandling and resacking as the season advances. Then they are taken out of the warehouse as wanted and delivered to the dealer or retailer, who in turn delivers them to the consumer. There is also to be added the selling cost of the wholesaler and his profit, and the selling cost of the retailer and his profit, with the delivery cost of both of them as additional items, which in the end the consumer has to pay. There may be occasional losses all along the line, but there is none for the consumer, as his price is one and final.

Cooperation. Yes, that is the word we hear so often by which we may right all the wrongs and the producer get much more for his products, and the consumer buy them for much less. It is still a moted question how much of this spread between the producer and the consumer any cooperative association can eliminate. At best, it can only presume to remedy part of them. The only relief in my opinion is the public market, and that can only be successful when the consuming public will assume part of its obligation to solve the difficulties of existing market conditions.

Yet no system of marketing will ever approach perfection until the producer stops the placing of ungraded, poorly packed farm products in irregular and unsightly containers upon the market. Numerous times in our own markets, shipments of farm products have been turned down because a small portion of them were inferior or not displayed in an attractive manner.

Early one morning last summer I saw a load of peaches unloaded from the wagon of the producer to the curb in front of the place of business of a New Haven commission man. The general run of the peaches was fine, yet there were two or three baskets that had not over four peaches on top of the basket that were under size. Those few under size peaches were all that the party wishing to buy them could see, or at least so it seemed from the conversation which ensued between the peddler and the dealer. Remember that these peaches were being sold on a commission basis, and the cut in price which the dealer made because of that small amount of under size fruit was taken from the pocket of the producer who did not see that his fruit was uniformly graded.

Only a short time ago I was in one of the retail stores in this city. There were four baskets of carrots on display. Two of them were graded as they should have been; the other two were ungraded and carried at least three different sizes. The two baskets which were graded were selling for 20c per pound, and the two baskets which were ungraded were selling for 15c per pound. The consumer was getting some good carrots from the ungraded, also those which were under size and of poorer quality. Had these baskets been graded, the producer that sold them to the retailer would have received the long price for those which were of first quality and doubtless nearly as much for those that were under size as he received for the combined grade. He would have been ahead in the final result, and the consumer who purchased them been very much more satisfied.

There is another feature which comes into this marketing problem which is not connected with either the container or the grading; a feature which is up to the middleman entirely. I have in mind a party who had some mighty good apples. He called a merchant in a nearby town and asked him if he could use some of this fruit. The merchant replied that he would try a barrel and quoted a price of $3.50. The party delivered the barrel of fruit, which proved to be excellent and of A-1 grade. It was placed on the curb in front of the merchant's place of business. Those apples were retailed to the consumer at the rate of $11.00 per barrel. In my opinion it would have been much better for the retailer to have sold them at $5.00 per barrel, thereby selling a greater number of barrels. His profit would have been the same; it would have helped the producer to dispose of more fruit and the consumer would have been very much benefitted by the lower price.

I realize, however, I am transgressing from the subject; namely, "Uniform Containers from the Viewpoint of the Farmer." First, I wish to enlarge upon the first part of the subject—uniform containers and what it means.

Connecticut as a state has as yet done very little in the way of requiring that uniform containers be used by those who are handling farm products. Nevertheless, they have done nearly as much as any other New England state. Connecticut has established a barrel and box container for apples. However, not all fruit growers are using it. Maine and New Hampshire have a standard apple barrel and box and a berry box law. Rhode Island has established a standard bushel and one-half bushel lug boxes. Massachusetts leads all by having all of these; namely, the barrel and box containers for apples, the bushel and one-half bushel lug boxes and berry boxes. While these states have similar laws, the sizes of the containers are not uniform. At least all New England and New York should be as one state to make it a worth-while movement. Connecticut has the law and the power rests with the State Board of Agriculture to establish uniform containers, grades of quality, etc. I believe the Board is only waiting for the Federal Government to act on the bill now before Congress, the purpose of which is to establish uniform containers and designate grades for farm products which shall be recognized as standards in all interstate shipments. When this is done and the federal law becomes operative, I am sure the State Board will adopt all that are applicable for this state as our standards, and I trust that at least the states I have mentioned will do likewise, thereby avoiding the confusion which arises under present conditions.

Let us see for a few minutes just what "standards of containers" means at the present time. Our Federal Government has established a standard barrel, the size of which is as follows: Diameter of head, 17⅛ inches; distance between heads, 26 inches; circumference of bulge, 64 inches; capacity, 7,056 cubic inches. A few years ago the New England interests got together and agreed to a uniform barrel and endeavored to have it made a legal standard in each of the New England states. This was accomplished, and there is a uniform barrel standard for these states. The standard adopted is the same as the federal standard. Connecticut, however, qualified the law by permitting a barrel with different dimensions, providing it contains 7,056 cubic inches.

Now let us see what happens when a state establishes a standard in variance with other states. Massachusetts, at a recent session of the legislature, adopted a standard for a one-half bushel farm produce lug box, one whose dimensions must be 12⅜x12⅜x7 1-16, and the cubic contents of which is 1,081 cubic inches, or a little more than half a bushel. Rhode Island is using the same size box. New Haven market gardeners are using the same box, as much of their produce goes to the Providence and Boston markets. The Hartford Market Gardeners' Association has adopted a box 16x18x8—a little less than half a bushel. They have used this since 1903. The reason they give for adopting this size container is because the depth of 8 inches will just carry two heads of lettuce without crushing. I believe this should be considered in establishing a standard container. At the same time, it would not do for Connecticut to legalize this size box unless the other New England states did the same.

About a year ago I had the privilege of representing the Board of Agriculture at a New England conference which was held in Worcester, Mass., the object of which was to consider and agree upon certain uniform containers. One of the questions considered at that conference especially related to the containers used in the transportation of milk. At that time Boston, for instance, was using milk receptacles which contained 8½, 10, 20, 21¼ and 40 quarts. It was well nigh impossible to distinguish between the 8½ and 10 quart containers or the 20 and 21¼ quart containers. The result of the conference was an agreement that the representatives of each of the New England states would present a bill to their legislature whereby newly made large containers used in the handling of milk should carry multiples of ten; namely, 10, 20, 30 and 40 quarts, and that the law should be fully operative at the end of five years; this with the understanding that the odd sized containers then in use would be worn out before this term expired.

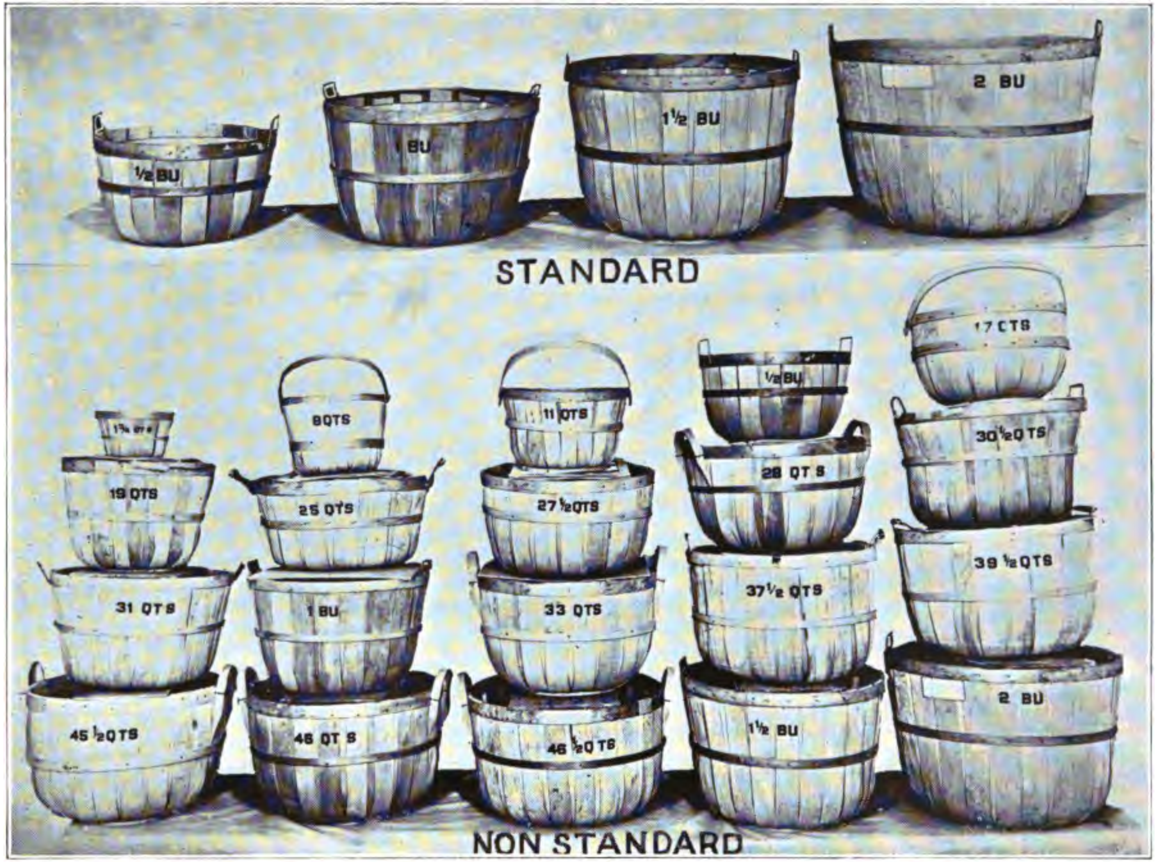
There are almost as many designs of berry baskets on the market as there are shippers. New Jersey, Massachusetts and New York each have special sized containers to handle their cranberry crop. The 21 pound crate holding about 20 quarts is used by the New York trade, while Massachusetts and New Jersey use a crate carrying a little over 44 quarts. It seems to me there should be a standard size crate holding 48 quarts. Then the producers would be on an equal sales footing and the consumer would know what he was buying.

There are in common use today about forty sizes of cabbage crates, twenty styles of celery crates, thirty lettuce crates or boxes, fifty styles and sizes of hampers, and fifteen styles of round stave baskets and market baskets ranging in size from 1 to 24 quarts. A relative few of these would meet all demands.

With all these implied changes, there would still be no general system applicable to all our states. Why should a one bushel farm produce lug box contain 2,586 cubic inches in Rochester, N. Y., 2,600 cubic inches in Buffalo, 2,704 cubic inches in Hunting, W. Va., 2,716 cubic inches in Harrisburg, Pa., and 2,754 cubic inches in Columbus, Ohio, when the standard bushel for the United States of America is 2,150 cubic inches? Even Washington, D. C., uses four different sizes of box containers—one containing 1,716 cubic inches; one 1,859 cubic inches; one 2,002 cubic inches, and one 2,268 cubic inches. What per cent of the consuming public, think you, could distinguish between boxes so nearly similar in size?

Standard containers for the marketing of fruit and vegtables are of more interest to the average citizen than any one realizes. He is often defrauded by the substitution of short measure packages at the full measure price. This is easily understood, as the difference in the size of the package is not readily discernible. Moreover, the cost of marketing is increased by the greater expense incurred in the making of a large number of unnecessary styles and sizes of containers. In addition to this, oftentimes there is a breakage which further adds to the cost because packages of all shapes and sizes will not pack as firmly and securely as those with uniform dimensions. Losses caused thus are inexcusable, and the result is a tax upon the fruit and vegetable industry.

The latter part of my subject is more readily considered when limited to uniform containers. I doubt if there is any one who is as willing to adopt uniform containers as the farmer or producer. A very small part of those who are growing our farm products have or can afford to have a sufficient quantity of handling boxes, crates or packages to care for their season's output. This necessitates a change of boxes with the village or city dealer or wholesaler, and very soon the producers have an assortment with no resemblance to each other either in shape or in the quantity which they hold. It is impossible to pack these containers in either truck or wagon without loss of space and danger of damage in shipment or cartage. The only thing necessary to have the farmer adopt uniform containers is that they be standardized and that only standard containers be manufactured, thereby removing all others from the market.



STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD ROUND STAVE BASKETS.

OFFICIAL LIST OF SOCIETIES HOLDING FAIRS IN 1921

Name of Society	President	Secretary	Treasurer
Avon School Fair Association	J. W. Alsop	J. J. Anderson	F. A. Robotham
Bethany Grange Fair Association	Frank L. Fowler	Wallace S. Saxton	Nelson J. Peck
Brookfield School Fair Association	Gerald B. Curtis	Chas. Lewis Biggs	H. A. Cornell
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	Theodore Foster	Clarence F. Spencer	Edgar W. Lewis
Colchester Grange Corp.	Myron R. Abell	Elmer H. Foote	Clayton G. Miller
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association	H. L. Lankton	Louis St. Clair Burr	Louis St. Clair Burr
Conn. Dairymen's Association	J. W. Alsop	Dwight J. Minor	M. E. Pierpont
Conn. Fair Association	John A. Pilgard	C. W. Pratt	W. H. Gocher
Conn. Horticultural Society	Warren S. Mason	S. H. Deming	W. W. Hunt
Conn. Pomological Society	A. T. Stevens	H. C. C. Miles	H. M. Rogers
Conn. Poultry Association	W. F. Kirkpatrick	Paul P. Ives	John E. Knecht
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	Henry Dorrance	H. L. Garrigus	B. C. Patterson
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	H. B. Williams	Wm. Valentine	Chas. R. Risley
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	Asa C. Borland	C. W. Hart	Chas. L. Gold
Coventry Grange Fair Association	A. L. Reed	Edith P. Haven	Edith P. Haven
Danbury Fair	S. H. Rundle	G. M. Rundle	G. M. Rundle
Durham Agri. Fair Association	H. E. Coe	F. H. Page	H. C. Parsons
East Haven Fair Association	F. J. Reveley	Henry Spangenberg	John H. Gates
Farmington Grange Fair Association	E. W. Tillotson	W. S. Mason	Frank E. Moses
Good Will Fair Association	Russell F. Lund	Chas. T. Corbit	Geo. W. Burney
Goshen Agri. Society	E. O. Wright	George Cook	F. J. Seaton
Granby Agri. Society	P. E. Devnew	Chas. Allshouse	H. B. Cotton
Guilford Agri. Society	Willis M. Nettleton	R. DeF. Bristol	W. C. White
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n.	T. M. Cavanaugh	E. G. Clark	Alex. Dallas
Harwinton Agri. Society	H. J. Newbury	R. G. Bentley	M. L. Drake
Hebron School Agri. Association	Edward A. Smith	Robert E. Foote	E. H. Horton
Lyme Grange Fair Association	Chas. M. Peck	J. W. Stark	A. G. Sweet
Mansfield Fair Association	Harold Storrs	A. J. Brundage	L. J. Storrs
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	John P. Rankl	Roy B. Pettengill	Frank H. Blish
Middlebury Agri. Society	F. A. Waters	H. E. Clark	A. F. Green
Middlesex County Farm Bureau	Samuel Russell, Jr.	M. A. Flynn	A. W. Gilbert
Mt. Carmel Agri. Society	Howard C. Yale	Max P. Zappe	B. J. Dickerman
New Fairfield Fair Ass'n	John Gammie	Frank Brown	Geo. Johnston
New Haven County Farm Bureau	Wilson H. Lee	H. D. Deetz	Geo. E. Tester
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.	Alfred E. Doty	Wm. J. Rathgeber	David Kydd
New London County Agri. Society	Elmer R. Pierson	Gilbert S. Raymond	Albert J. Bailey
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	Geo. D. Coates	John D. Avery	I. R. Main
Pachaug Grange Fair Ass'n	Willis C. Terry	A. S. Tanner	Bertha Gallup
Plainville Agri. Association	L. S. Mills	Henry Trumbull	T. A. Lyman

Plymouth Fair Corporation	Irving L. White	Edith E. Sutliffe	James Kelley
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	F. C. Payne	F. C. Barker	A. F. Kingsbury
Rockville Fair Association	O. A. Leonard	P. B. Leonard	Chas. M. Squires
Salisbury Association, Inc.	Robert Scoville	Malcolm D. Rudd	Malcolm D. Rudd
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	W. H. Hall	R. W. Smith	Harry E. Burwell
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	L. A. Coe	H. P. Deming	F. B. Appel
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Broad Brook	J. B. Pease	B. R. Grant	C. A. Thompson
Washington Fair Corporation	H. O. Averill	C. E. Hough	S. L. Hollister
Waterbury Fair Corp. for Public Schools	R. E. Holmes	M. A. O'Hara	Edward V. Curley
Westfield Grange Fair Association	H. Earl Sweet	F. E. Boardman	F. E. Boardman
Westfield Grange Fair Ass'n	Burton A. Harris	Frank S. Morris	F. S. Morris
Windham County Agri. Society	H. B. Chapman	M. J. Frink	W. R. Thurber
Wolcott Agri. Society	B. L. Frisbie	M. E. Pierpont	M. E. Pierpont
Woodstock Agri. Society	L. M. Keith	Wm. M. Gallup	M. Riddick

OFFICIAL LIST OF SOCIETIES HOLDING FAIRS IN 1922

Name of Society.	President	Secretary	Treasurer
Avon School Fair Association	J. W. Alsop	J. J. Anderson	F. A. Robotham
Bethany Grange Fair Association	Frank L. Fowler	Wallace S. Saxton	Nelson J. Peck
Brookfield School Fair Association	Gerald B. Curtis	Charles L. Biggs	Harrison Cornell
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	Hugh Spencer	Clarence Spencer	Theodore Foster
Colchester Grange Corp.	Myron R. Abell	Belle L. Strong	Carrie B. Abell
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association	Herbert L. Lankton	Louis St. Clair Burr	Louis St. Clair Burr
Conn. Dairymen's Association	Joseph W. Alsop	Dwight J. Minor	Morton E. Pierpont
Conn. Fair Association	C. W. Pratt	H. C. Parsons	W. H. Gocher
Conn. Horticultural Society	John C. Willard	Samuel H. Deming	W. W. Hunt
Conn. Pomological Society	F. W. Browning	H. C. C. Miles	E. F. Parker
Conn. Poultry Association	W. F. Kirkpatrick	Paul P. Ives	J. E. Knecht
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	Edwin Cruttenden	H. L. Garrigus	
Conn. Swine Growers' Association	H. B. Stoddard	J. A. Simms	J. A. Simms
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	L. M. Benham	Wm. Valentine	Chas. R. Risley
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	A. C. Borland	C. W. Hart	C. L. Gold
Coventry Grange Fair Association	Arthur L. Reed	Edith P. Haven	Edith P. Haven
Danbury Fair		G. M. Rundle	G. M. Rundle
Durham Agri. Fair Association	H. E. Coe	F. H. Page	H. C. Parsons
East Haddam Grange Fair Association	Geo. Gelston	Joseph Tracy	William Parke
East Haven Fair Association	Frank J. Reveley	Henry C. Spangenberg	Carlton Gould
Farmington Grange Fair Association	R. B. Mansfield	Robert E. Ayer	Frank E. Moses
Good Will Fair Association	Alfred Hollister	Chas. T. Corbit	Harold B. Waldo
Goshen Agri. Society	E. O. Wright	Geo. Cook	F. J. Seaton
Guilford Agri. Society	Willis M. Nettleton	Robert DeF. Bristol	Wm. C. White
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	T. M. Cavanaugh	E. G. Clark	Alexander Dallas
Harwinton Agri. Society	H. J. Newbury	R. G. Bentley	M. L. Drake
Hebron School Agri. Association	E. A. Smith	Robt. E. Foote	E. H. Horten
Lyme Grange Fair Association	Chas. M. Peck	J. W. Stark	A. G. Sweet
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	John P. Rankl	R. B. Pettengill	F. H. Bish
Middlebury Agri. Society	F. A. Waters	H. E. Clark	A. F. Greene
Middlesex County Farm Bureau	Samuel Russell, Jr.	Margaret E. Flynn	A. W. Gilbert
New Fairfield Fair Association	John Gammie	D. Frank Brown	George Johnston
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.	C. Louis Alling	Wm. J. Rathgeber	David Kydd
New London County Agri. Society	Elmer R. Pierson	Gilbert S. Raymond	Albert J. Bailey
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	Harry B. Lewis	E. Frank White	Irving R. Maine
Pachaug Grange Fair Association	W. C. Terry	Alex S. Tanner	Bertha Gallup
Plymouth Fair Corporation	Irving White	Edith Sutliffe	James Kelley
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	Frank C. Payne	Frank C. Barber	Arthur F. Kingsbury

Rockville Fair Association	Oscar Leonard	Alfred Rosenberg	Charles Squires
Salisbury Association, Inc.	Robert Scoville	Malcolm D. Rudd	Malcolm D. Rudd
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	R. W. Smith	D. P. Mitchell	H. E. Burwell
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	L. A. Coe	H. P. Deming	F. B. Appel
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Hazardville	Harry J. Bridge	B. R. Grant	Chas. A. Thompson
Washington Fair Corporation	H. O. Averill	W. B. Hickox	S. L. Hollister
Waterbury Fair Corporation for Public Schools	Dr. M. A. O'Hara	H. T. Butler	Dr. Alletta Deming
Wethersfield Grange Corporation	Burton A. Harris	Frank S. Morris	Frank S. Morris
Windham County Agri. Society	H. B. Chapman	M. J. Frink	J. Dyer Potter
Wolcott Agri. Society	B. L. Frisbie	M. E. Pierpont	M. E. Pierpont
Woodbridge Grange Fair Association	Jacob Beisiegel	Edward A. Todd	C. W. Clark
Woodstock Agri. Society	Benjamin R. Ritch	Wm. M. Gallup	Melancthon Riddick

RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1921, FINANCES

Name of Society	Cash on Hand	Single Admission Tickets	Membership or Season Tickets	Parking Cars	Admission to Grand Stand	Donations or Subscriptions	Entrance Fees Trials of Speed	Other Entrance Fees	Rent of Grounds	State Appropriation	Advertisements	Other Sources	Total
Avon School Fair Association	$	$	$	$	$	$71.60	$	$	$	$100.00	$	$	$171.60
Bethany Grange Fair Association	28.00	257.35	12.50	20.25				3.00		200.00	105.00	100.00	789.70
Brookfield School Fair Association	7.71					5.25				100.00			112.96
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	363.03	270.50	19.50			4.35			166.00	150.00		94.79	1,068.17
Colchester Grange Corp.		170.80							18.00	150.00	78.00		416.80
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association	137.32		299.50							250.00		218.05	904.87
Conn. Dairymen's Association	948.33		128.00			50.00				150.00		1,794.62	3,070.95
Conn. Fair Association	8,376.86	35,103.67			12,904.50		18,097.00	1,110.50	15,664.49	500.00		1,743.81	93,500.83
Conn. Horticultural Society	33.75	144.50	70.00			47.00				150.00		92.74	537.99
Conn. Pomological Society	*207.24									300.00		207.24	507.24
Conn. Poultry Association	1,165.82		135.00			175.00		689.75				479.99	2,645.56
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	681.72		114.00							916.42		52.53	1,764.67
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	329.18		72.00							777.94		9.50	1,188.62
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	30.52	103.75				40.00			42.00	150.00		2.50	1,368.77
Coventry Grange Fair Association	23.01	143.70				3.00		5.00	25.50	150.00	400.00	334.14	1,084.35
Durham Agri. Fair Association	841.55	1,195.50	209.50			10.15		11.00	512.00	500.00	390.00	638.24	4,307.94
East Haven Fair Association	510.08	347.60	304.00						745.00	250.00	166.00	200.00	2,522.68
Farmington Grange Fair Association	74.18	190.20				62.50			21.50	150.00		405.92	904.30
Good Will Fair Association		276.80									270.00	338.78	885.58
Goshen Agri. Society	647.83	1,572.50		210.00				26.45	424.50	400.00		30.48	3,311.76
Granby Agri. Society	261.57	1,880.50			225.70		525.00	10.50	663.00	500.00	220.00		4,286.27
Guilford Agri. Society	1,756.99	1,568.23	308.50	139.75		317.80		52.95		500.00	300.00	99.34	5,043.56
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	920.57	676.95				10.00			800.00	150.00		1,101.24	3,658.76
Harwinton Agri. Society	80.54		.25	240.00				22.00	468.00	200.00	64.50	15.07	1,090.36
Hebron School Agri. Association	50.46	70.15										132.18	252.79
Lyme Grange Fair Association	177.54	586.04							60.00	150.00		349.63	1,323.21
Mansfield Fair Association	7.30	460.70	95.00			15.00			29.55	350.00	100.00	50.00	1,107.55
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	9.42	40.50				19.50			1.00	100.00	43.96	88.34	302.72

Middlebury Agri. Society	213.00	1,035.50	98.00	54.50	.....	51.25	.....	27.50	215.00	250.00	104.00	592.92	2,641.67
Middlesex County Farm Bureau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	101.25	201.25
Mt. Carmel Agri. Society	165.00	43.60	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	3.00	.....	107.00	.....	371.60
New Fairfield Fair Ass'n	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	2.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148.31	167.53
New Haven County Farm Bureau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237.00	237.00
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.	12.47	215.22	53.00	.....	.....	211.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	120.34	812.03
New London County Agri. Society	2,478.68	10,949.65	527.50	.....	1,823.50	.....	3,750.00	205.50	2,848.00	500.00	.....	636.48	23,719.31
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	539.96	1,112.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.50	476.00	500.00	56.00	1,014.08	3,785.40
Pachaug Grange Fair Ass'n	.....	158.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237.50	269.76	666.11
Plainville Agri. Association	10.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	110.65
Plymouth Fair Corporation	518.50	813.95	.....	60.50	.....	15.95	.....	35.50	275.03	200.00	.....	284.96	2,204.39
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	1,156.08	1,046.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50	325.00	350.00	268.00	1,081.92	4,238.00
Rockville Fair Association	1,368.39	3,965.50	309.50	453.75	1,718.50	.....	290.00	20.00	1,421.10	500.00	.....	215.01	10,261.75
Salisbury Association, Inc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	823.01	.....	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	973.01
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	10,407.38	8,317.25	688.50	757.00	3,250.25	.....	4,000.00	.....	3,947.66	500.00	.....	.....	31,868.04
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	74.28	1,567.50	113.50	22.20	.....	.....	.....	35.25	372.35	500.00	.....	683.53	3,368.61
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Broad Brook	629.81	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182.00	100.00	323.00	45.07	1,283.88
Washington Fair Corporation	804.29	1,888.50	25.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	757.00	400.00	.....	42.39	3,957.18
Waterbury Fair Corp. for Public Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	614.91	614.91
Westfield Grange Fair Ass'n	.....	205.10	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	45.00	73.50	.....	.....	569.67	923.27
Wethersfield Grange Corporation	105.85	61.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00	150.00	.....	283.50	696.15
Windham County Agri. Society	2,567.75	2,350.70	117.00	.....	252.75	.....	20.00	.....	1,000.00	500.00	.....	298.50	7,106.70
Wolcott Agri. Society	658.19	787.00	54.00	.....	.....	12.55	.....	73.50	234.14	500.00	172.00	459.89	2,951.27
Woodstock Agri. Society	442.33	2,533.35	102.00	.....	414.00	.....	170.00	95.10	507.00	500.00	152.75	104.25	5,020.78

*Denotes deficit.

Cash on Hand	Indebtedness of Society	Real Estate	Personal Property	No. of Members	Number of Stockholders	Capital Stock	Admission	Season Tickets	Grand Stand
$.......	$........	$.........	$........	....	....	$..........	$......	$....	$.....
3.45	100.00	....	....	26	....	....	25-50	....	.....
9.89	....	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	.....
420.57	....	....	325.00	30	....	....	10-25	....	.....
51.83	....	2,000.00	200.00	50	....	....	25	....	.....
106.46	....	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	.....
947.89	....	....	....	476	....	....	....	....	.....
1,708,67	70,000.00	213,923.72	9,660.47	....	70	250,000.00	25-1.00	....	.....
152.77	....	....	2,440.00	85	....	....	50	....	.....
207.07	....	....	....	700	....	....	....	....	.....
212.60	....	....	....	650	....	....	25	....	.....
493.55	....	....	....	91	....	....	....	....	.....
302.02	....	....	....	175	....	....	....	....	.....
10.80	....	....	....	56	....	....	15-25	....	.....
373.87	....	....	100.00	45	....	....	25-35	....	.....
1,638.92	500.00	200.00	800.00	419	....	....	25	....	.....
64.70	....	....	675.00	608	....	....	25	....	.....
76.34	....	....	....	8	....	....	25	....	.....
429.73	....	....	....	152	....	....	25	....	.....
1,143.81	....	....	75.00	44	....	....	25-35	....	.....
455,91	500.00	5,000.00	100.00	95	100	....	50	....	.....
1,127.76	....	....	600.00	617	....	....	40	50	.....
1,486.30	....	5,000.00	....	....	33	2,500.00	15-50	....	.....
356.99	300.00	2,000.00	50.00	182	....	....	....	....	.....
....	89.63	....	....	....	20	....	15-25	....	.....
165.57	....	....	....	120	....	....	35	....	.....
13.28	50.00	....	....	83	....	....	35-50	....	.....
14.03	....	....	....	23	....	....	25	....	.....
389.17	....	....	....	98	....	....	50	1.00	.....
....	....	....	....	465	....	....	....	....	.....
73.81	....	....	....	48	....	....	15-25	....	.....
....	100.00	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	.....
....	....	....	....	600	....	....	....	....	.....
16.40	....	....	....	170	....	....	....	....	.....
4,965.47	....	20,000.00	500.00	183	....	....	75	1.50	.....
1,109.65	....	....	....	215	....	....	30	....	.....
141.46	....	....	....	142	....	....	25	....	.....
2.75	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	.....
587.25	....	....	....	175	....	....	15-35	....	.....
1,408.00	1 200.00	1,800.00	484.44	261	....	....	50	....	.....
1,463.72	....	10,000.00	....	....	120	10,000.00	50-75	1.50	50-75
....	....	....	....	400	....	....	....	....	.....
2,202.51	....	25,000.00	....	....	55	5,000.00	75	....	.....
48.22	2,200.00	4,500.00	700.00	104	....	....	40	....	.....
680.04	....	....	30.00	....	....	....	....	....	.....
1,576.84	....	3,000.00	500.00	147	....	....	25-50	....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
....	150.00	....	....	84	....	....	35-50	....	.....
105.85	700.00	12,000.00	....	....	29	5,000.00	10-15	....	.....
2,772.91	....	2,500.00	200.00	550	...	....	50	....	25
....	393.79	4,600.00	250.00	54	....	....	25-50	....	.....
1,124.44	....	7,000.00	665.25	483	....	....	50	....	25

EOUS, 1921

	Agricultural Implements	Mechanical Inventions	Needlework	Painting	Boys' and Girls' Exhibit	Decorated Carts and Trains of Working Oxen	Granges	Diplomas, Medals and Miscellaneous
5	$......	$......	$......	$......	$......	$......	$......	$......
0	......	......	12.50	......	55.50	......	......	......
0	......	......	......	......	1.00	......	......	......
0	......	......	22.00	8.90	31.50	29.80	......	......
0	......	2.00	16.50	......	20.00	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
.	......	......	491.50	......	359.89	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	100.00	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
0	......	......	10.00	......	14.50	4.00	......	1.50
5	......	......	21.20	.50	14.25	10.00	......	......
.	......	......	40.25	......	221.50	108.50	10.00	......
0	......	......	79.00	2.75	39.00	......	......	......
.	......	......	9.25	......	......	......	......	......
0	......	......	......	......	10.00	......	......	......
0	......	......	14.75	......	45.00	21.00	7.00	28.75
.	......	......	37.50	......	45.00	......	......	......
5	......	......	145.55	27.00	95.75	494.00	......	......
.	......	......	6.50	......	......	......	......	38.35
0	......	......	16.25	......	......	37.00	25.00	......
.	......	3.00	3.75	......	63.25	......	......	......
.	......	......	12.50	......	12.00	10.00	......	......
0	......	......	17.00	......	8.80	......	......	......
0	......	......	11.75	......	......	......	......	......
5	......	......	21.00	4.00	21.50	15.00	23.00	......
5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
0	......	......	12.25	......	......	......	......	30.88
5	......	......	8.50	......	3.00	......	......	6.00
9	......	......	......	......	24.96	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48.00
.	......	......	76.75	......	128.50	......	......	......
0	......	......	77.30	2.50	......	......	40.00	34.75
0	......	......	27.75	1.50	3.00	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1.35
5	......	......	44.60	......	76.90	20.00	......	......
0	......	......	33.95	......	63.40	......	......	......
0	......	......	110.00	......	29.00	30.00	......	......
0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
.	......	......	132.85	3.00	......	......	......	......
0	......	......	52.50	......	89.34	......	......	......
.	......	......	22.75	5.00	......	10.00	10.00	......
0	......	......	31.50	......	......	......	......	......
.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5	......	......	14.00	36.00	27.50	......	......	......
0	......	......	39.25	......	......	......	......	......
0	5.00	......	182.25	16.00	......	......	145.00	......
0	......	......	14.00	6.00	71.25	33.00	15.00	......
5	......	......	39.50	3.00	36.85	......	80.00	17.45

NUMBER OF ANIMALS EXHIBITED, 1921

Name of Society	Pure-bred Bulls	Pure-bred Milch Cows	Grade Milch Cows	Pure-bred Heifers	Grade Heifers	Pure-bred Calves	Grade Calves	Working Oxen (pair)	Steers (Pair)	Fat Cattle	Horses (ex. Speed)	Horses Speed	Pure-bred Sheep	Grade Sheep	Pure-bred Swine	Grade Swine	Poultry (Coops)	Rabbits, Ferrets and Pigeons	All other Stock
Avon School Fair Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bethany Grange Fair Association	5	9	....	4	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	16	8	2	22	3	....
Brookfield School Fair Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	1	....
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	2	1	2	4	....	7	....	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	1	40	8	7
Colchester Grange Corp.	4	2	11	....	1	3	7	7	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	4
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conn. Dairymen's Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conn. Fair Association	49	60	....	28	....	61	....	....	7	8	....	100	194	....	186	....	....	....	36
Conn. Horticultural Society	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conn. Pomological Society	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conn. Poultry Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1092	....	....
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	4	5	10	6	2	5	5	7	....	....	6	....	3	3	....	....	144	....	....
Coventry Grange Fair Association	3	7	5	5	7	5	2	12	11	3	6	....	....	3	....	....	35	1	....
Durham Agri. Fair Association	12	16	12	24	12	8	....	70	8	....	39	....	24	....	12	....	97	....	....
East Haven Fair Association	6	1	....	11	....	6	....	....	....	....	20	....	68	22	14	....	387	56	57
Farmington Grange Fair Association	8	14	9	4	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	1	....	58	6	1
Good Will Fair Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goshen Agri. Society	5	9	8	5	5	9	....	18	13	....	9	12	7	9	....	....	1000	6	4
Granby Agri. Society	3	14	10	4	8	3	5	10	4	....	10	....	5	....	....	....	43	....	....
Guilford Agri. Society	18	27	60	15	7	10	....	56	2	3	24	....	38	48	3	4	155	34	65
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	7	21	17	6	2	3	....	52	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	2	1	4
Harwinton Agri. Society	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	12	2	15	....	....	2	....	....	59	12	....
Hebron School Agri. Association	2	2	2	....	3	1	3	8	4	7	5	5	....	5	....	....	1	....	12
Lyme Grange Fair Association	5	3	21	4	9	1	5	25	35	4	6	....	....	15	4	52	33	....	14
Mansfield Fair Association	10	13	13	13	4	8	2	8	18	5	28	....	....	75	....	4	166	7	6
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	1	....	5	....	....	....	5	6	3	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	1

Middlebury Agri. Society	20	14	2	16	2	8	1	28	45	....	22	....	1	....	1	....	155	2	11
Middlesex County Farm Bureau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mt. Carmel Agri. Society	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Fairfield Fair Ass'n	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	12	2	1
New Haven County Farm Bureau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New London County Agri. Society	34	39	5	36	20	....	....	12	5	6	2	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pachaug Grange Fair Ass'n	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	11	....	....
Plainville Agri. Association	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	....	....
Plymouth Fair Corporation	2	4	10	....	3	....	3	22	7	....	14	....	7	2	....	2	39	4	3
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	12	10	22	5	4	2	4	35	20	....	41	....	14	1	2	....	....	....	....
Rockville Fair Association	16	24	5	29	14	14	4	29	15	3	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salisbury Association, Inc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	12	18	9	5	4	14	5	80	19	20	....	....	20	10	12	....	....	....	....
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	11	25	26	18	20	15	14	10	7	....	24	....	14	19	....	10	225	9	7
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Broad Brook	2	2	7	4	3	....	....	2	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	30	4	....
Washington Fair Corporation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waterbury Fair Corp. for Public Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	115	40
Westfield Grange Fair Ass'n	1	3	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	12	....	....
Wethersfield Grange Corporation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windham County Agri. Society	16	20	21	15	25	15	17	4	6	12	37	15	37	8	1	....	239	5	....
Wolcott Agri. Society	11	16	4	12	9	4	5	66	34	3	16	....	2	....	4	3	67	10	....
Woodstock Agri. Society	9	8	5	14	8	9	3	11	5	....	28	....	10	....	2	....	13	....	15

STOCK, 1921

	Spee	Pure-bred Sheep	Grade Sheep	Pure-bred Swine	Grade Swine	Poultry Coops	Rabbits, Ferrets and Pigeons	All Other Stock	Totals
Avon		$	$	$	$	$8.00	$2.50	$	$10.50
Beth			11.00	15.00	8.00	34.00	2.00		175.00
Broo					5.00	24.25	1.00		30.25
Ches				2.00	2.00	29.30	4.00	10.00	70.05
Colch						12.00	2.00	10.00	123.25
Conn									
Conn									
Conn	.00	869.00		1,370.00		549.00		977.00	45,250.00
Conn									
Conn									
Conn						653.11			653.11
Conn									
Conn									
Corn		2.00	2.00			95.50			163.00
Cove			2.25			18.30	.60		100.30
Durh		29.00		15.50		57.75			516.25
East		54.00	41.00	18.00		134.50	19.25	24.75	418.50
Farn		12.00		3.00		55.00	5.75	2.00	195.75
Good						8.50	3.75		12.25
Gosh	.00	7.00	4.00			246.00	.50	1.00	576.00
Gran	.00	25.00				81.00		66.25	1,721.25
Guil		68.00	57.00	15.00	20.00	114.25	35.00	48.00	1,061.70
Had			6.00			5.25	.50	80.80	219.55
Har			1.00			50.50	8.75		165.75
Hebr	.00		5.50			1.00		28.00	98.00
Lym			8.00	13.00	13.00	16.50	2.00	14.00	229.00
Man			10.75			66.40	5.50	1.50	268.15
Marl						7.45		.25	55.10
Mid		5.00		3.00		156.50	2.00	45.00	901.50
Mid									
Mt.						36.75	27.00		63.75
New					2.00	12.50	.75	.25	21.00
New						100.00			100.00
New									
New	.25	98.75	20.75	45.00	13.50	412.25		324.25	1,500.75
Nort					5.00	194.25	38.90		397.90
Pach				5.00		8.25		13.50	37.25
Plai						30.00			30.00
Ply		15.00	3.00		5.00	63.05	2.00	3.00	272.55
Port		26.00	1.50	3.00					550.50
Roc		18.00							412.00
Sali									
Sta	.00	56.25	26.25	44.00					7,744.50
Unic br		44.00	24.00		8.00	201.00	'4.25	14.00	790.75
Unic lin						17.75			59.75
Was						113.00	16.75		681.25
Wat						81.75		9.75	91.50
Wes		15.00				7.00			50.00
Wet									
Win	.00	38.00	13.00	4.00		130.50	6.75	177.90	1,191.65
Wol		6.00		13.00	7.00	68.50	6.00	22.50	621.00
Woo	.00	27.00		6.00		65.50		119.00	1,277.50

ATTENDANCE AT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS, 1921

Name of Society	Place	Date	Attendance						
			Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.	Total
Avon School Fair Association	Avon	Sept. 21			600				600
Bethany Grange Fair Association	Bethany	Sept. 24						650	650
Brookfield School Fair Association	Brookfield	Sept. 23					450		450
Chester Agri. & Mechanical Society	Chester	Sept. 30					1,300		1,300
Colchester Grange Corp.	Colchester	Sept. 27-28		350	350				700
Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association	Hartford	Sept. 5-9							
Conn. Dairymen's Association	Hartford								
Conn. Fair Association	Hartford	Sept. 5-10	30,000	12,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	67,000
Conn. Horticultural Society	Hartford	June 16-17				175	250		425
Conn. Pomological Society	Hartford	Dec. 15-16							
Conn. Poultry Association	Hartford	Jan. 25-28, 1922		2,700	3,100	3,800	3,500	4,200	17,300
Conn. Sheep Breeders' Association	Hartford	Jan. 25-28, 1922							
Conn. Vegetable Growers' Association	Hartford	Jan. 25-28, 1922							
Cornwall Agri. Fair Association	Cornwall	Sept. 16					475		475
Coventry Grange Fair Association	Coventry	Sept. 15				750			750
Durham Agri. Fair Association	Durham	Oct. 5			7,000				7,000
East Haven Fair Association	East Haven	Sept. 16-17					2,000	1,000	3,000
Farmington Grange Fair Association	Farmington	Sept. 27		760					760
Good Will Fair Association	Glastonbury	Oct. 3-4	350	350					700
Goshen Agri. Society	Goshen	Sept. 5	6,000						6,000
Granby Agri. Society	Granby	Sept. 15-16				1,550	2,475		4,025
Guilford Agri. Society	Guilford	Sept. 28			5,500				5,500
Haddam Neck Grange Agri. Ass'n	Haddam Neck	Sept. 5	1,650						1,650
Harwinton Agri. Society	Harwinton	Oct. 4		8,000					8,000
Hebron School Agri. Association	Hebron	Sept. 23					400		400
Lyme Grange Fair Association	Lyme	Sept. 21			2,000				2,000
Mansfield Fair Association	Mansfield (Storrs)	Sept. 28-29			500	800			1,300
Marlborough School Agri. Fair Ass'n	Marlborough	Sept. 3						282	282
Middlebury Agri. Society	Middlebury	Sept. 23-24					780	1,565	2,345
Middlesex County Farm Bureau	Middletown	Jan. 19			500				500
Mt. Carmel Agri. Society	Hamden	Sept. 24						200	200
New Fairfield Fair Ass'n	New Fairfield	Sept. 24						350	350
New Haven County Farm Bureau	New Haven	Feb. 2-4, 1922				1,500	1,500	2,000	5,000
New Haven County Horticultural Soc.	New Haven	Sept. 21-22			600	500			1,100
New London County Agri. Society	Norwich	Sept. 5-7	17,000	4,000	1,000				22,000
North Stonington Grange Fair Ass'n	North Stonington	Sept. 20-22			200	2,000	1,500		3,700

Pachaug Grange Fair Ass'n	Pachaug	Sept. 16-17	......	......	......	......	400	300	700
Plainville Agri. Association	Plainville	Sept. 16-17	......	......	......	......	237	154	391
Plymouth Fair Corporation	Plymouth	Oct. 1	......	......	......	......	......	2,700	2,700
Portland Hemlock Grange Fair Ass'n	Portland	Sept. 22	......	......	......	3,000	......	......	3,000
Rockville Fair Association	Rockville	Sept. 27-29	......	664	4,551	1,050	......	......	6,265
Salisbury Association, Inc.	Salisbury	Sept. 16	......	......	......	......	1,000	......	1,000
Stafford Springs Agri. Society	Stafford Springs	Oct. 12-14	......	......	7,000	5,000	3,000	......	15,000
Union Agri. Society of Barkhamsted, Colebrook and Hartland—Riverton	Riverton	Oct. 12	......	......	4,000	......	......	......	4,000
Union Agri. Society of Somers, Enfield, Ellington and East Windsor—Broad Brook	Broad Brook	Oct. 5	......	......	2,500	......	......	......	2,500
Washington Fair Corporation	Washington	Sept. 2	......	......	......	......	4,000	......	4,000
Waterbury Fair Corp. for Public Schools	Waterbury	Sept. 20-22	......	2,632	3,051	2,960	......	......	8,643
Westfield Grange Fair Ass'n	Middletown	Sept. 30	......	......	......	......	1,000	......	1,000
Wethersfield Grange Corporation	Wethersfield	Sept. 29-30	......	......	......	333	231	......	564
Windham County Agri. Society	Brooklyn	Sept. 20-22	......	......	6,000	1,500	......	......	7,500
Wolcott Agri. Society	Wolcott	Sept. 16-17	......	......	......	......	1,200	600	1,800
Woodstock Agri. Society	Woodstock	Sept. 13-15	......	......	3,338	1,728	......	......	5,066

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

	Appropriation July 1, 1921-1923 and authorized additions.	Amount Expended July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922.	Balance Available.
Current Expenses	$14,070.53	$ 6,914.78	$ 7,155.75
Office Expenses	5,000.00	2,409.34	2,590.66
Agricultural Societies	31,000.00	13,650.00	17,350.00
Agricultural Publications	1,000.00		1,000.00
Exhibit at Eastern States Exposition	4,421.67	1,940.48	2,481.19
Marketing Bureau	20,000.00	8,069.61	11,930.39

OFFICERS

—OF—

CONNECTICUT STATE GRANGE

1922.

ALLEN B. COOK, Master	Niantic
MINOR IVES, Overseer	South Meriden
CHARLES A. WHEELER, Lecturer	Storrs
LOUIS G. TOLLES, Steward	Southington
CHARLES M. ADAMS, Asst. Steward	Groton
REV. J. H. HOYT, Chaplain	New Canaan
N. S. PLATT, Treasurer	395 Whalley Ave., New Haven
ARD WELTON, Secretary	Plymouth
WILLIAM F. CLARK, Gate-Keeper	Lyme
MRS. RUTH T. RANDALL, Ceres	Bridgewater
MRS. BEATRICE PIERPONT, Pomona	Waterbury
MRS. WALTER S. HINE, Flora	Orange
ALICE E. CORBETT, Lady Steward	Glastonbury

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

L. H. HEALEY, North Woodstock	1923
CHAS. T. DAVIS, Middletown	1924
FRANK E. BLAKEMAN, Oronoque	1925

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO

ALLEN B. COOK	Niantic
ARD WELTON	Plymouth

AUDITING COMMITTEE:

J. ARTHUR SHERWOOD, Long Hill
SHERMAN W. EDDY, Avon
R. ALLEN SIKES, Ellington

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE:

EVERETT BROWN, Pomfret Center, H. D. SIKES, Suffield
F. E. DUFFY, West Hartford

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:

CHARLES A. WHEELER, Storrs,
ARD WELTON, Plymouth
HAROLD B. WALDO, Glastonbury

BOARD OF ARBITRATION:

Executive Committee, Overseer, Lecturer

GENERAL DEPUTY:

F. H. PEET	Kent

DEPUTIES FOR POMONA GRANGES:

Central No. 1, MYRON N. CASE	Portland
Quinebaug No. 2, FRANK K. HAINES	R. D. 1, Pomfret Center
East Central No. 3, HARRY J. BREWER	Glastonbury
Mountain Co. No. 4, BURTON N. BRISTOL	Collinsville
New Haven Co. No. 5, PAUL HOTCHKISS	Cheshire
New London No. 6, FREDERICK N. TAYLOR	Lebanon
Excelsior No. 7, ARTHUR F. GREENE	Middlebury
Sea View No. 8, LEONARD J. SELDEN	East Hampton
Fairfield Co. No. 9, CHARLES C. LACEY	Bridgeport
Housatonic Valley No. 10, MINOR P. ROGERS	West Cornwall

HOME ECONOMICS COMMITTEE:

MRS. JESSIE M. GRISWOLD	Rocky Hill
MRS. FLORENCE C. CLARK	Middlebury

PATRONS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY:

FRANK E. BLAKEMAN, President	Oronoque
J. ARTHUR SHERWOOD, Vice-President	Long Hill
W. H. CARRIER, Treasurer	Glastonbury
H. C. DUNHAM, Secretary	Middletown

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

President, Secretary, Treasurer and
W. H. BALDWIN, Cheshire H. W. TREAT, Bridgewater

Annual Meeting in January.

PATRONS' EXCHANGE:

WALTER S. HINE, President	Orange

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1922.

NAME	No.	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
POMONA GRANGES				
Central Pomona	1	Wilbur C. Stoddard, New Britain	Mrs. Geo. J. Reed, Berlin	Mrs. E. B. Adams, Berlin
Quinebaug Pomona	2	Chas. F. Whiting, Webster, Mass.	G. H. Hamilton, R. D. 2, Putnam	Mrs. Susie G. Williams, Brooklyn
East Central Pomona	3	Wm. B. Thrall, Rockville	George L. Creelman, Suffield	Mrs. Laura J. Brewer, Glastonbury
Mountain County Pomona	4	Fred S. Beecher, Winchester Center	Kerril K. Kimberly, Torrington	H. P. Deming, Winsted
New Haven Co. Pomona	5	E. W. Storrs, Cheshire	Mrs. Grace E. Hine, Orange	Daisy G. Howell, Guilford
New London Co. Pomona	6	C. M. Adams, Groton	Rev. G. F. Goodenough, R. D. 6, Norwich	Alice A. Bishop, R. D. 9, Norwich
Excelsior Pomona	7	Mrs. Mary Clark. Beacon Falls	Mrs. Clara Leonard, R. D. 1, Waterbury	Mrs. Caroline Coe, R. D. 3, Waterbury
Sea View Pomona	8	L. J. Selden, R. D., East Hampton	Shirley Dickinson, Deep River	M. G. Skinner, R. D., Higganum
Fairfield County Pomona	9	Charles C. Lacey, R. D. Bridgeport	Rev. R. Cunningham, Redding	Mrs. Edith W. G. Mitchell, Newtown
Housatonic Valley Pomona	10	Wm. B. Hungerford, Gaylordsville	Rev. B. C. Chandler, Kent	Mrs. Adele P. Brush, W. Cornwall
SUBORDINATE GRANGES				
Washington	11	Mrs. K. Bruens, Washington Depot	Miss Eleanor MacDonell, Washington	Frederic J. Ford, Washington Depot
Tunxis	13	Herman J. Rowley, Bloomfield	William C. Hubbard, Bloomfield	Mrs. J. C. Hubbard, Bloomfield
Hope	20	Wm. R. Kohrs, Torrington	Mrs. Carrie P. Myer, Torrington	W. L. Benton, Torrington
Lebanon	21	E. M. Geer, Leonard's Bridge	E. M. McCall, Jr., Leonard's Bridge	Mrs. Iva Burgess, North Franklin
Cheshire	23	John H. R. Bishop, Cheshire	Mrs. Asa Palen, Cheshire	Mrs. Howard W. Durand, Cheshire
Berlin	24	Edwin B. Adams Berlin	Miss H. M. Young, Kensington	Mrs. E. B. Adams, Berlin
Union	25	Mrs. Hattie Tolles, Southington	Mrs. Edna W. Feist, R.D.Plantsville	Earle B. Atwater, Plantsville
Glastonbury	26	Louis Mosley, Glastonbury	Mrs. Florence Curtiss, So. Glastonbury	Mrs. Cora Hollister, So. Glastonbury
Suffield	27	George Creelman, R. D., Suffield	Mrs. Hattie Hamblen, Suffield	Miss Minnie A. Wilson, Suffield
Meriden	29	E. Ernest Yale, Meriden	William H. Pomeroy, Meriden	Mrs. Lura I. Pomeroy, Meriden
Wapping	30	Mrs. Mary Hills, Wapping	Mrs. Josephine Foster, R. D. Broad Brook	Lucius Platt, R. D., Broad Brook
Manchester	31	Wm. E. Hill, South Manchester	Louise Reichard, South Manchester	Mrs. A. E. Loomis, So. Manchester
Cornwall	32	R. Leete Ives, R. D., West Cornwall	Mrs. Ethel K. Bailey, R. D. Litchfield	Miss Florence A. Benedict, Cornwall
Wallingford	33	Louis W. Hitchcock, Wallingford	Mrs. A. M. Williams, Wallingford	Miss Eda M. Williams, Wallingford
Cawasa	34	Carl R. Lane, Collinsville	Mrs. Bessie R. Case, R. D. Collinsville	Mrs. Annette E. Case, Canton

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1922—Continued

NAME		MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Cont.				
No. Haven	35	R. O. Desmond, Clintonville	Mrs. Louise Browne, North Haven	Mrs. Anna B. Carlson, North Haven
Little River	36	Carl W. Jewett, R. D. 1, Hampton	Miss M. Hammond, R.D.2, Hampton	Mrs. Mabel Pearl, R. D. 1, Hampton
East Hartford	37	Robert A. Hall, East Hartford	Mrs. Emma Chandler, East Hartford	Mrs. Amy Spencer, Hartford
New Canaan	38	Robert Mills, New Canaan	Miss Lorena T. Taylor, Talmadge Hill	Miss Anna M. Ruth, New Canaan
Burritt	39	Albert P. Marsh, New Britain	Miss Susan Forrest, New Britain	Mrs. F. H. Sharpe, New Britain
Senexet	40	Michael White, Putnam	George Hamilton, R. D. 2, Putnam	Mrs. Louisa Clark, R. D. 2, Putnam
Konomoc	41	Ernest Barrett, Waterford	Miss M. Peabody, R.D.2, Waterford	Guy F. Radway, New London
Mattabesset	42	Clifford Brock, Middletown	Mrs. Howard C. Peck, Middletown	C. Marsden Bacon, Middletown
Brooklyn	43	E. C. Babson, Danielson	Mrs. Mabel Ennis, Brooklyn	Mrs. Addie C. Hyde, Brooklyn
Newington	44	Richard H. Erwin, Sr., R. D. 2, New Britain	Mrs. C. R. Eddy, R. D. N. Britain	Mrs. Edith M. Elliott, Newington
Harwinton	45	Miss Ethel Balch, R.D.2, Torrington	Mrs. L. Wilson, R. D. 2, Torrington	Eugene Hinman, R.D. 2, Torrington
Ellington	46	Elbert E. Sikes, R. D. 1, Ellington	Carl Goehring, R. D. 1, Ellington	Fred H. Arens, Ellington
Bolton	47	Miss Adelia N. Loomis, Bolton	Mrs. Alice Lee, R. D., Andover	Miss Annie M. Alvord, Bolton
Farmington	49	Frank E. Moses, Unionville	Mrs. Haddie Mason, Farmington	Mrs. Alice M. Ayer, Farmington
Westfield	50	A. W. Gilbert, R. D. 1, Middletown	Miss H. C. Dreher, R. D. 1, Middletown	Mrs. J. Sherman Ruth, R. D. 1, Middletown
Tolland	51	Ira F. Wilcox, Merrow	Mrs. Madge R. Wilcox, Merrow	Mrs. Edith Gunther, R. D. 2, Rockville
Vernon	52	Mrs. Emma Baker, Rockville	Mrs. B. Templeton, R.D.3,Rockville	Allen Lathrop, Rockville
Plainville	54	George A. Brooks, R. D. Plainville	Harold L. Newell, Plainville	Mrs. Harold L. Newell, Plainville
Stafford	55	John M. Larned, Stafford Springs	Rev. C. F. Puffer, Stafford	Isadore Dunham, Stafford
East Haddam	56	George Gelston, East Haddam	Miss H. Welles, R. D. East Haddam	Miss M. E. Countryman, R. D. East Haddam
Durham	57	Harold E. Asman, Durham	Mrs. Hazel Asman, Durham	Miss Annette S. Francis, R. D., Durham
West Hartford	58	Chester M. Walch, West Hartford	Miss Myrtle Brigham,West Hartford	H. J. Miller, West Hartford
Wolf Den	61	Leonard H. Watson,Pomfret Center	Mrs. Myrtie G. Covell, Abington	Miss Euretta G.Grosvenor, Abington
Eureka	62	Maurice Barnes, R.D. New Hartford	Miss E. Atwood, R.D.New Hartford	Roy Bowman, R. D., New Hartford
Middlefield	63	William Elliott, Rockfall	Elihu Lyman, Middlefield	Mrs. Blanche Dudley, Rockfall
Mansfield	64	Walter Stemmons, Storrs	Miss Florence Kittner, Storrs	Frank P. Miller, Storrs

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1922—Continued

NAME		MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.				
Quinnatisset	65	Charles F. Whiting, Webster, Mass.	Mrs. Elizabeth Maitland, Thompson	Mrs. Iris B. McNiff, Thompson
Killingworth	66	Herman Heser, R. D., Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Heser, R. D. Clinton	Lovel D. Parmelee, R. D., Clinton
Cromwell	67	F. Ernest Freer, Cromwell	Mrs. Jessie M. Broderick, Cromwell	John H. Broderick, Cromwell
Natchaug	68	Mrs. Myrtie C. Lanphear, Chaplin		Frank C. Lummis, Chaplin
Shetucket	69	L. B. Ashley, R. D., Hampton	Allen H. Gates, Scotland	Mary A. Phinney, R. D. 1, Hampton
Canterbury	70	Mrs. L. M. Frink, R.D.1, Canterbury	Miss Grace Dawley, R. D. 1, Canterbury	Levi N. Clark, R. D. 1, Canterbury
Mad River	71	Clarence T. Browne, Waterbury	Mrs. Elzer B. Calkins, Waterbury	Miss C. E. Benham, R. D. 5, Waterbury
Plymouth	72	James W. Kelley, Plymouth	Miss Edith Sutliffe, Plymouth	Miss Anne M. Kelley, Plymouth
Indian River	73	Mrs. Mary W. Gregory, Milford	Miss Bertha M. Hubbard, Milford	A. N. Beard, Milford
Winchester	74	Lester R. Hurlbut, Winchester	L. Belle Tibbals, R. D. Norfolk	Fred S. Beecher, Winchester
Coventry	75	Byron W. Hall, R. D., So. Coventry	Mrs. Annie Lowd, R. D. 1, Rockville	Grace S. Reed, R. D. 2, Rockville
Andover	76	Luther H. Randall, Andover	Miss Addie E. Ellis, Andover	Miss Marion E. Stanley, Andover
Clinton	77	Charles C, Swan, Clinton	Mrs. Fannie D. Pierson, Clinton	Charles A. Pearson, Clinton
Colchester	78	Myron R. Abell, Colchester	Mrs. Hannah Miller, Colchester	Miss Belle L. Strong, Colchester
Housatonic	79	Albert Coulter, R. D., Stratford	Mrs. Albert Coulter, Stratford	Nathan E. Wells, Stratford
Guilford	81	Arthur M. White, Guilford	Mrs. Ruth L. Baldwin, Guilford	Daisy G. Howell, Guilford
Totoket	83	Wilson Carey, R. D. 3., Branford	Mrs. H. E. Rose, R. D. 3, Branford	Miss May V. Holabird, R. D. 3, Branford
Foxon	84	Llewellyn Burr, R. D., Branford	Miss Carrie Goodrich, Foxon	Miss Bertha Goodrich, Foxon
Webutuck	86	J. M. Robertson, Sharon	R. K. Woodward, Sharon	Mrs. F. R. Rundall, Amenia, N. Y.
Hillstown	87	Horace Cummings, Glastonbury	Mrs. Hattie E. Brewer, Glastonbury	Mrs. Mary Mulcahy, Glastonbury
Ekonk	89	Leon K. Sayles, R. D., Moosup	Miss Esther G. Gallup, R. D. Moosup	Mrs. Phebe E. Gallup, R. D. Moosup
Ashford	90	Geo. E. Bassett, Warrenville	Mrs. Mary Gardner, Warrenville	Mrs. Addie S. Bassett, Warrenville
Seymour	91	Pasquale Ajello, R. D. 2, Seymour	Mrs. Mary B. Shelton, R. D. 2, Seymour	Mrs. Emma E. Francis, R. D. 2, Seymour
Harmony	92	Mrs. E. M. Joyce, Stepney Depot	Mrs. A. P. Curtiss, Stepney Depot	Mrs. Edith N. Lucas, Long Hill
East Windsor	94	Hayden Allen, Warehouse Point	G. Stephan Potwine, Warehouse Point	Miss Jean Watson, Warehouse Point
Pachaug	96	Harold Geer, R. D. 1, Jewett City	Miss M. Brewster, R. D. 1, Jewett City	C. Frank Morgan, Griswold
Putnam	97	Miss Katherine Byrne, Putnam	Mrs. Margaret McCulloch, Putnam	Mrs. Elsie Johnson, Putnam

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1922—Continued

NAME	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.			
Taghhannuck 100	Max C. Paul, West Cornwall	Miss Carrie Aakjar, West Cornwall	Miss Augusta P. Paul, West Cornwall
Mashapaug Lake 101	H. R. Howard, Stafford Springs	H. Coolidge, Stafford Springs	Nelson E. Horton, Stafford Springs
Beacon Valley 103	Myron Noble, R. D. 2, Naugatuck	Miss Ida M. Hotchkiss, Union City	Mrs. Delia B. Sanford, R. D. Naugatuck
Somers 105	M. P. Avery, Somers	Mrs. Jeanie Gager, Somers	Elmira M. Galbraith, Somers
Litchfield 107	Allen G. Peck, Litchfield	Mrs. Martha Ives, Litchfield	Miss Ruth E. Smith, R. D. 1, Litchfield
Woodbridge 108	Edward A. Hitchcock, Westville	Mrs. Mary J. Russell, Westville	Leroy C. Beecher, Westville
East Hampton 109	Seymour West, East Hampton	Miss Florence Nelson, East Hampton	Mrs. Ola M. West, East Hampton
Preston City 110	Sidney G. Hall, R. D. 1, Norwich	Nathan H. Hall, R. D. 3, Norwich	Mrs. Pearl Holden, R. D. 3, Norwich
Hebron 111	C. Daniel Way, Andover	Mrs. Lida M. Way, R. D. 2, Andover	Hart E. Buell, R. D. 2, Andover
Killingly 112	Mrs. Myrtice Blanchard, Killingly	Miss Helen Kelley, Killingly	C. A. Downs, Killingly
Highland 113	Milan D. Whitaker, R. D. Danielson	Edwin T. Kelley, R. D. Danielson	Miss Mildred E. Kelley, R. D. Danielson
Wethersfield 114	J. Elmer Bannon, Wethersfield	Mrs. Estelle Kipp, Wethersfield	Miss Katherine E. Smith, Wethersfield
Rocky Hill 115	Leonard C. Griswold, Rocky Hill	Mrs. Anna T. Harding, Rocky Hill	Mrs. Lillian M. Backe, Rocky Hill
Bristol 116	Timothy L. Kelley, Bristol	Mrs. Sara Kelley, Bristol	Miss Jennie Martin, Bristol
Unity 117	Mrs. Rachel Apgar, Deep River		Shirley B. Dickinson, Deep River
Beacon 118	Norris F. Seelye, R. D. 2, Litchfield	Roswell Miller, R. D. 2, Litchfield	Chas. S. Hulme, R. D. 1, Thomaston
Morris 119	Albert J. Humphrey, Morris	Mrs. Bessie Weils, Morris	Vernon A. Raymond, Bethlehem
Bethlehem 121	Walter P. Lake, Bethlehem	Mrs. Edna G. M. Hayes, Bethlehem	Jeanette Doolittle, Bethlehem
Watertown 122	H. A. Roeske, Watertown	Mrs. Helen Beach, Watertown	John V. Abbott, Watertown
Higganum 124	Gaston L. Neff, R. D., Higganum	Mrs. Paul Priest, R. D., Higganum	Everett E. Kahrman, Higganum
Hollenbeck 125	Mrs. Dorville Merriman Falls Village	Mrs. H. N. Wright, Falls Village	Miss Mabel Dean, Falls Village
Good Will 127	Alfred E. Hollister, Glastonbury	Charles T. Corbit, Glastonbury	Arthur M. Marsh, Glastonbury
Pohtatuck 129	Raymond L. Hall, Newtown	Mrs. Edith W.G. Mitchell, Newtown	Miss Anna G. Murphy, Sandy Hook
Farmill River 130	Miss Ina Nichols, R. D. 8, Shelton	James Loverin, R. D. 7, Shelton	William Nemetz Jr. R. D. 7, Shelton
Columbia 131	Raymond Lyman, Columbia	Helen L. Clarke, Columbia	Alice E. Hunt, Columbia
Wichita 132	Frank Voisard, Cornwall Bridge	Mrs. A. Angevine, Cornwall Bridge	Mrs. Josephine E. Feller, Cornwall Bridge
Greenfield Hill 133	Wm. A. Lanterman, Fairfield	H. Martin Hull, R. D. 33, Southport	Miss Nellie B. Wilson, R. D. 9, Fairfield
Trumbull 134	Edgar L. Tucker, R.D.4, Bridgeport	Mrs. C. L. Tucker, R. D. 4, Bridgeport	Mrs. Alice M. Fuller, R. D. 5, Long Hill

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1922—Continued

NAME		MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.				
Silver Lake	135	Maynard C. Bartram, Sharon	Mrs. Frank Haines, Sharon	Miss Evelyn D. Scott, Sharon
East Canaan	136	F. F. Stevens, Canaan	H. F. Gaylord, East Canaan	Miss Clara M. Bottum, East Canaan
No. Stonington	138	Irving R. Maine, R.D.2, Westerly, R.I.	John B. Perry, Clarkes Falls	E. Frank White, No. Stonington
Middlebury	139	Allan J. Clark, Middlebury	Chas. Delaney, R. D. 3, Waterbury	Mrs. Florence Clark, Middlebury
Plainfield	140	Edward Hall, Plainfield	Mrs. Myrtie Brown, Central Village	Carrie W. Gardiner, Moosup
Rock Rimmon	142	E. S. Clark, Beacon Falls	Mrs. Grace B. Bluestone, Beacon Falls	Miss Ruth M. Carroll, Beacon Falls
Goshen	143	Charles Peck, Goshen	Herman Walther, Goshen	Louise E. Wright, Goshen
Prospect	144	C. P. Wallace, R. D. 2, Waterbury	Mrs. N. H. Clark, R.D. 2, Waterbury	Mrs. Ada Main, R. D. 2, Waterbury
Rippowam	145	J. L. Bedell, Stamford	Mrs. S. Buckhout, R. D. 9, Stamford	Mrs. Harry C. Reed, Stamford
Norfield	146	George Waterbury, R.D. 12, Westport	Mrs. E. Brock, R. D. 12, Westport	Miss Marjorie Wilson, R. D. 12, Westport
Lyme	147	Wilson Irvine, R. D. 1, Lyme	Mrs. Helen Daniels, R. D. 1, Lyme	Mrs. Florence Hall, Hamburg
Easton	149	Willard S. Gillette, R. D. 1, Bridgeport	Harry Escott, R. D. 1, Bridgeport	Mrs. Minnie Edwards, R. D. 5, Long Hill
Enfield	151	Edward Locke, Hazardville	Earle Abbe, Hazardville	Harry J. Bridge, Hazardville
Cannon	152	James O'Donnell, Cannondale	Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Cannondale	Mrs. L. R. Ambler, Cannondale
Bridgewater	153	J. Lester Randall, Bridgewater	Miss F. E. Starr, Bridgewater	Miss Abbie Northrop, Bridgewater
Kent	154	William E. Templeton, Kent	B. C. Chandler, Kent	Clara Peet, Kent
Danbury	156	Geo. S. Barnum, Danbury	Elbert Hawley, R. D. 5, Danbury	Frank H. Bailey, R. D. 5, Danbury
East Lyme	157	Allen B. Cook, R. D. Niantic	Mrs. Grace Hadlock, Niantic	Mrs. Rose Hislop, East Lyme
Chester	158	Henry Jones, Chester	Ida Markham, Chester	Anna Bergholzer, Deep River
Salisbury	159	Rev. Roger E. Treat, Salisbury	Mrs. Anson M. Williams, Salisbury	Mrs. Ella R. Dexter, Salisbury
Aspetuck Valley	160	William Speechley, New Milford	Urania Peet, South Kent	Chauncey Stone, New Milford
Bozrah	161	Chas. B. Davis, R. D. 2, Yantic	Clarence Parker, R. D. Yantic	Mrs. Ethel M. Lathrop, Norwich Town
Old Lyme	162	Nathaniel M. Terry, Jr., Lyme	Bessie Connolly, Lyme	Mrs. Myra Morgan, R. D., Lyme
Redding	163	Gustav V. Bergquist, Redding Center	Mrs. L. E. Sanford, Redding Ridge	Mrs. Bessie L. Sanford, West Redding
Bethel	164	Erle J. Ferry, Bethel	Mrs. K. Wixted, Bethel	Mrs. Actie D. Judd, Bethel
Ridgefield	165	Wm. Davies, Ridgefield	Mrs. L. F. Thomas, Ridgefield	Arthur H. Thomas, Ridgefield
Salem	166	Ira D. Gifford, R.D.3, Colchester	Mrs. A. F. Mitchell, R. D. 3, Colchester	Mrs. Helen Malona, R. D. 3, Colchester
Ledyard	167	S. E. Holdridge, R. D. 6, Norwich	Andrew Avery, R. D. 6, Norwich	Ursula E. Avery, R. D. 6, Norwich

OFFICERS OF THE GRANGES, 1922—Continued

NAME	MASTER	LECTURER	SECRETARY
Subordinate Granges—Con.			
Stonington 168	Ralph C. Wheeler, R. D. Stonington	Mrs. C. M. Wheeler, R. D. Stonington	Mrs. Gertrude C. Noyes, R. D., Stonington
Riverton 169	William H. Wright, Riverton	Miss Linnea Johnson, R. D. 2, Winsted	Mrs. Jessie E. Coe, Riverton
Wemanesa 170	George Newton, Gaylordsville	Mrs. Emeline Haring, South Kent	Mrs. Josephine Hungerford, Gaylordsville
Norwich 172	John E. Fanning, Norwich	John M. Swahn, Norwich	Miss Ruth M. Breckenridge, Norwich
Wolcott 173	Howard E. Roberts, R. D. 1, Waterbury	Mrs. E. L. Cole, R. D. 2, Bristol	Mrs. Ellen A. Norton, R. D. 4, Waterbury
Torringford 174	G. F. Blakeslee, R. D. 3, Torrington	Grove H. Johnson, R. D. 3, Torrington	Miss E. B. Hopkins, R. D. 3, Torrington
Lake Valley 175	Clifford Giddings, Gaylordsville	Rev. Robt. Hueston, Gaylordsville	Irwin C. Atchison, Gaylordsville
Groton 176	Edw. J. Chapman, Groton	Mrs. Richard J. Whitman, Groton	Miss Laura Perkins, Groton
Haddam Neck 177	Frederick Colson, East Hampton	Mrs. E. C. Brainerd, East Hampton	L. J. Selden, East Hampton
Avon 179	William Shields, Avon	Guy Gautier, Avon	Webster Chapman, Avon
Echo 180	Fred Rosebrooks, Willimantic	Fred B. Eaton, Willimantic	Mrs. Orrie Anthony, R. D., Mansfield Center
Hemlock 182	Walter Clark, Portland	Kathryn L. Ames, Portland	William B. Synnott, Portland
Franklin 184	Ray B. Beckwith, Yantic	Miss A. B. Holton, No. Franklin	Mrs. Anna H. Lathrop, No. Franklin
Pomperaug 185	Carlton W. Tyler, Southbury	Mrs. Lillia E. R. Ambler, Southbury	Mrs. Mary E. Mallory, Southbury
Shelton 186	Howe Smith, Shelton	Mrs. Cathyn Smith, Shelton	Emma C. Wakelee, Shelton
Hartland 187	E. A. Gaylord, West Hartland	Mrs. Eliza Goetz, West Hartland	Mrs. Hattie E. Gaylord, West Hartland
Bethany 188	Wallace S. Saxton, R. D. 3, Bethany	Mrs. Chas. C. Booth, R.D.2, Bethany	Rev. Arthur H. Kinney, New Haven
Victory 189	Joseph A. Rowley, Riverton	Mrs. Margaret Rowley, Riverton	Miss Elsie Nixon, Riverton
Metichewan 190	Roland S. Spencer, R.D.44, Brookfield	Mrs. H. C. Carlson, R. D. 44, Brookfield	Charles J. Osborne, R. D. 44, Brookfield
Pokono 191	Arthur R. Joyce, R. D. 5, Danbury	Miss Nellie Camp, Brookfield Center	Miss Gen. A. Thornhill, Brookfield Center

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY

	The State	Hartford	New Haven	New London	Fairfield	Windham	Litchfield	Middlesex	Tolland
Number of farms, 1920	22,655	4,700	2,687	2,747	3,874	2,217	3,041	1,412	1,977
1910	26,815	5,201	3,750	3,030	4,625	2,359	3,837	1,852	2,161
Farms classified by size, 1920:									
Under three acres ....No.	138	45	20	12	24	9	15	6	7
3 to 9 acres ....No.	2,062	561	269	175	619	103	122	79	134
10 to 19 acres ....No.	2,473	712	332	225	566	153	177	148	160
20 to 49 acres ....No.	5,535	1,419	737	497	1,106	484	501	371	420
50 to 99 acres ....No.	5,807	1,083	719	713	890	625	780	406	591
100 to 174 acres ....No.	4,199	597	407	717	463	518	809	258	430
175 to 259 acres ....No.	1,473	170	133	243	128	211	356	86	146
260 to 499 acres ....No.	760	93	54	134	62	90	219	36	72
500 to 999 acres ....No.	169	18	14	22	13	22	50	18	12
1,000 acres and over ....No.	39	2	2	9	3	2	12	4	5
Approximate land area, 1920, ...A	3,084,800	466,560	385,920	421,760	403,840	320,000	592,000	236,160	258,560
Land in farms, 1920 ....A.	1,898,980	293,907	188,167	287,576	225,669	220,204	376,650	123,275	183,532
1910 ....A.	2,185,788	328,218	248,049	318,371	267,561	241,377	438,339	149,625	194,248
Improved land in farms, 1920 ....A.	701,086	142,506	75,880	79,839	108,393	70,471	135,616	35,357	53,024
1910 ....A.	988,252	172,655	123,888	129,526	141,310	88,485	209,918	53,495	68,975
Woodland in farms, 1920 ....A.	683,719	88,596	62,059	107,629	65,271	95,570	127,477	58,706	78,411
Other unimproved land in farms,1920,A.	514,175	62,805	50,228	100,108	52,005	54,163	113,557	29,212	52,097
Percent of land area in farms, 1920	61.6	63.0	48.8	68.2	55.9	68.8	63.6	52.2	71.0
Percent of farm land improved, 1920	36.9	48.5	40.3	27.8	48.0	32.0	36.0	28.7	28.9
Average acreage per farm, 1920	83.8	62.5	70.0	104.7	58.3	99.3	123.9	87.3	92.8
Average improved acreage per farm,1920.	30.9	30.3	28.2	29.1	28.0	31.8	44.6	25.0	26.8
Value of farm property, 1920....dollars	226,991,617	61,168,792	26,752,650	18,201,487	56,961,906	12,518,314	27,571,473	10,423,098	13,393,897
1910....dollars	159,399,771	35,416,482	21,049,769	12,541,114	43,322,640	9,306,969	21,835,643	7,931,817	7,995,337
Value of land in farms, 1920....dollars	101,187,115	26,087,552	12,997,333	6,771,861	31,325,393	4,280,180	10,446,455	4,307,619	4,970,722
1910....dollars	72,206,058	14,674,813	10,048,504	5,286,598	23,103,353	3,795,580	9,146,722	3,109,704	3,040,784
Value of farm buildings, 1920....dollars	89,083,712	26,557,593	9,273,631	7,376,800	19,692,259	5,450,486	10,862,270	4,219,427	5,651,246
1910....dollars	66,113,163	16,165,939	8,220,725	4,999,660	16,577,929	3,846,991	9,140,247	3,690,265	3,471,407
Value of implements and machinery									
1920....dollars	13,248,097	3,737,235	1,649,970	1,272,276	2,433,730	918,868	1,675,574	544,587	1,015,857
1910....dollars	6,916,648	1,691,732	930,695	633,502	1,333,465	528,267	973,549	365,030	460,408
Value of live stock on farms,									
1920....dollars	23,472,693	4,786,412	2,831,716	2,780,550	3,510,524	1,868,780	4,587,174	1,351,465	1,756,072
1910....dollars	14,163,902	2,883,998	1,849,845	1,621,354	2,307,893	1,136,131	2,575,125	766,818	1,022,738

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS 1920, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, 1919

	The State	Hartford	New Haven	New London	Fairfield	Windham	Litchfield	Middlesex	Tolland
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: 1920.									
Farms reporting domestic animals ......number	20,511	4,282	2,470	2,576	3,224	2,041	2,840	1,326	1,752
Value of all domestic animals ....dollars	21,436,810	4,428,188	2,553,129	2,489,173	3,132,609	1,675,915	4,337,072	1,227,479	1,593,245
HORSES:									
Total number	38,125	8,736	4,632	4,123	5,593	3,528	6,450	2,169	2,894
Colts under 1 year of age	597	81	92	26	91	48	97	133	29
Colts 1 year old and under 2 years	332	51	33	36	70	27	80	7	28
Mares 2 years old and over	10,449	2,350	1,311	1,123	1,555	1,001	1,732	614	763
Geldings 2 years old and over	26,421	6,210	3,147	2,909	3,763	2,434	4,506	1,389	2,063
Stallions 2 years old and over	326	44	49	29	114	18	35	26	11
Total value ....dollars	5,303,426	1,445,815	578,327	528,028	767,219	415,618	898,177	266,178	404,064
MULES:									
Total number	869	339	100	84	113	23	127	39	44
Mule colts under 1 year of age	12	5	2	....	3	....	1	1	....
Mule colts 1 year old and under 2 years	28	5	8	4	6	1	3	....	1
Mules 2 years old and over	829	329	90	80	104	22	123	38	43
Total value ....dollars	136,423	61,572	12,024	8,983	17,923	2,835	20,925	5,030	7,131
ASSES AND BURROS:									
Total number	25	3	1	4	5	4	5	2	1
Total value ....dollars	1,290	250	5	340	165	200	235	45	50
CATTLE:									
Total number	173,764	28,982	19,273	24,233	22,377	17,147	37,912	10,365	13,475
Total value ....dollars	14,400,427	2,581,672	1,699,206	1,750,739	2,090,240	1,136,599	3,216,103	838,577	1,087,291
Beef Cattle:									
Total number	11,025	1,330	999	1,961	1,442	896	1,678	1,846	873
Calves under 1 year of age	1,897	280	163	324	289	121	317	246	157
Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years	998	88	91	125	212	71	252	116	43
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	3,125	547	390	474	567	334	450	239	124
Steers 1 year old and under 2 years	1,251	71	93	295	59	122	189	286	136

Steers 2 years old and over	3,393	314	224	681	281	198	403	913	379
Bulls 1 year old and over	361	30	38	62	34	50	67	46	34
Total value ....dollars	928,201	93,092	86,597	157,175	115,982	65,705	133,833	196,188	80,129
Dairy Cattle:									
Total number	162,739	27,652	18,274	22,272	20,935	16,251	36,234	8,519	12,602
Calves under 1 year of age	23,606	3,810	2,117	3,389	2,669	2,743	5,545	1,186	2,147
Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years	22,392	3,476	2,263	2,829	3,005	2,534	5,262	1,203	1,820
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	112,622	19,728	13,449	15,480	14,761	10,483	24,448	5,942	8,331
Bulls 1 year old and over	4,119	638	445	574	500	491	979	188	304
Total value ....dollars	13,472,226	1,488,580	1,612,609	1,593,564	1,974,258	1,070,894	3,082,770	642,389	1,007,162
SHEEP:									
Total number	10,842	918	1,250	2,912	829	1,277	1,915	673	1,068
Lambs under 1 year of age	2,692	239	340	697	226	315	504	159	212
Ewes 1 year old and over	7,553	620	850	2,126	476	872	1,313	495	801
Rams 1 year old and over	389	52	49	76	59	36	58	19	40
Wethers 1 year old and over	208	7	11	13	68	54	40	....	15
Total value ....dollars	155,101	14,195	19,601	38,059	14,091	15,945	27,503	10,472	15,235
GOATS:									
Total number	447	64	27	99	140	78	11	17	11
Total value ....dollars	5,912	994	348	1,284	1,887	960	147	168	124
SWINE:									
Total number	61,071	12,597	11,263	7,110	9,552	4,789	7,864	4,445	3,451
Pigs under 6 months old	34,559	6,737	5,922	4,227	5,058	2,984	4,970	2,644	2,017
Sows and gilts for breeding, 6 months old and over	8,823	1,552	2,333	875	1,348	561	1,166	596	392
Boars for breeding, 6 months old and over	1,137	201	185	147	216	117	138	72	61
All other hogs, 6 months old and over	16,552	4,107	2,823	1,861	2,930	1,127	1,590	1,133	981
Total value ....dollars	1,434,231	323,690	243,618	161,740	241,084	103,758	173,982	107,009	79,350
POULTRY:									
Chickens ....number	1,120,393	199,205	160,978	149,344	195,510	105,528	143,171	73,418	93,239
Other poultry ....number	33,274	5,938	4,287	5,460	7,466	2,659	3,722	2,037	1,705
Value of all poultry ....dollars	1,979,099	348,887	273,563	283,998	360,680	190,392	240,805	119,653	161,121
BEES:									
Bees ....number of hives	6,960	1,015	683	898	1,967	281	1,295	578	243
Total value ....dollars	56,784	9,337	5,024	7,379	17,235	2,473	9,297	4,333	1,706
LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS: 1919.									
DAIRY PRODUCTS:									
Milk produced (as reported) ....gallons	49,458,287	9,015,200	6,162,900	6,293,668	6,371,694	3,902,789	11,186,604	2,679,049	3,846,383
Milk sold ....gallons	36,920,273	6,856,597	5,375,045	4,228,852	5,105,747	2,387,786	9,151,722	1,436,796	2,377,728
Cream sold ....gallons	210,705	29,867	18,727	43,514	8,467	16,016	62,284	5,204	26,626
Butter fat sold ....pounds	511,648	207,240	1,674	67,021	11,100	69,410	121,729	6,693	26,781
Butter made on farms ....pounds	1,926,127	248,790	164,520	261,527	171,882	291,486	354,838	214,315	218,769
Butter sold ....pounds	1,133,996	116,391	100,912	164,613	71,010	184,005	237,351	123,075	136,639
Cheese made on farms ....pounds	90,500	16,237	26,274	14,474	10,826	4,661	9,728	4,478	3,822

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS 1920, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, 1919—Continued.

	The State	Hartford	New Haven	New London	Fairfield	Windham	Litchfield	Middlesex	Tolland
Value of dairy products ....dollars	14,923,971	3,034,199	2,204,380	1,862,466	1,762,345	1,078,879	3,278,550	685,623	1,017,529
Receipts from sale of dairy products dollars	14,385,132	2,940,570	2,152,751	1,796,724	1,694,500	1,004,613	3,198,396	631,574	966,004
Avg. production of milk per dairy cow, gals.	480	488	526	424	503	399	519	456	478
EGGS AND CHICKENS:									
Eggs produced (as reported) ....dozens	5,904,380	1,024,845	835,219	764,393	959,435	627,386	713,441	456,799	522,862
Eggs sold ....dozens	4,008,784	566,368	627,018	544,321	579,883	439,924	482,844	406,496	361,930
Chickens raised (as reported) ....number	1,182,080	178,159	164,519	172,482	215,797	112,192	134,336	107,198	97,397
Chickens sold ....number	532,347	76,910	83,113	78,883	82,717	54,976	58,620	51,486	45,642
Value of chickens and eggs produced, dollars	5,118,371	932,065	741,203	669,299	825,256	526,769	598,254	389,805	435,720
Receipts from sale of chickens and eggs, dollars	3,105,502	485,500	494,140	420,094	438,361	339,469	362,399	292,897	272,642
HONEY AND WAX:									
Honey produced ....pounds	83,091	11,967	5,850	6,475	30,294	2,903	15,820	5,522	4,260
Wax produced ....pounds	1,267	280	91	141	525	15	107	50	58
Value of honey and wax ....dollars	30,419	4,420	2,142	2,387	11,116	1,051	5,738	2,008	1,557
WOOL:									
Sheep shorn ....number	7,210	454	778	1,912	447	864	1,485	480	790
Wool produced (as reported) ....pounds	42,329	2,854	4,374	10,938	2,775	5,070	8,684	2,644	4,990
Value ....dollars	24,835	1,627	2,674	6,408	1,413	3,025	5,110	1,577	2,974

Value of All Crops, and Acreage and Production of Principal Crops, 1919.

		The State	Hartford	New Haven	New London	Fairfield	Windham	Litchfield	Middlesex	Tolland
Value of cereals	dollars	4,457,809	1,095,423	517,884	482,749	583,863	362,535	760,870	316,171	338,304
Value of other grains and seeds	dollars	69,231	4,748	50,538	3,779	1,978	2,148	1,096	1,638	3,306
Value of hay and forage	dollars	13,711,567	2,700,884	1,526,095	1,659,797	1,677,042	1,307,950	2,824,674	906,081	1,109,044
Value of vegetables	dollars	7,218,194	1,594,044	1,666,614	722,824	1,259,761	429,154	776,368	373,906	395,523
Value of fruits	dollars	3,835,471	610,185	975,855	315,589	839,886	247,166	352,919	269,774	224,097
Value of all other crops	dollars	15,200,113	12,773,866	3,608	58	144,620	398	690,267	297,656	1,289,640
Value of all crops, total	dollars	44,492,385	18,779,160	4,740,594	3,184,796	4,507,150	2,349,351	5,406,194	2,165,226	3,359,914
SELECTED CROPS (acres harvested and production)										
Corn	acres	42,486	11,095	4,796	4,949	5,658	3,840	6,143	2,660	3,345
	bushels	2,062,495	552,944	237,418	237,031	255,396	167,074	302,397	149,096	161,139
Oats	acres	10,889	783	760	1,212	1,662	1,154	4,091	525	702
	bushels	295,050	18,854	21,115	26,074	40,838	31,996	122,400	15,204	18,569
Wheat	acres	2,776	370	426	107	575	144	877	167	110
	bushels	50,102	9,242	8,261	1,537	10,093	2,024	13,868	3,414	1,663
Rye	acres	5,445	957	1,014	298	1,149	331	888	433	375
	bushels	83,979	13,711	16,242	4,151	19,304	4,767	12,895	6,530	6,379
Timothy alone	acres	41,346	10,735	5,701	3,618	5,168	4,443	4,647	2,873	4,161
	tons	58,333	17,417	8,222	4,345	6,817	4,710	6,253	4,751	5,818
Timothy and clover mixed	acres	90,049	12,833	8,790	17,150	13,384	7,383	19,080	5,143	6,286
	tons	115,748	23,525	11,982	17,120	15,263	9,023	22,628	8,219	7,988
Clover alone	acres	2,999	441	403	290	531	261	727	168	178
	tons	5,150	889	811	469	779	368	1,168	371	295
Alfalfa	acres	1,000	276	259	27	259	23	52	58	46
	tons	2,520	683	595	69	770	43	128	146	86
Silage crops	acres	24,951	5,301	3,298	2,992	3,490	1,258	5,835	1,155	1,622
	tons	260,202	53,121	34,827	31,438	34,133	11,522	66,348	11,512	17,301
Corn cut for forage	acres	15,408	3,461	2,006	2,051	1,746	1,786	2,198	846	1,314
	tons	36,986	10,152	5,824	5,531	3,974	3,284	3,552	1,835	2,834
Root crops for forage	acres	1,011	273	191	45	179	79	51	65	128
	tons	4,629	1,209	1,022	474	741	162	423	323	275

Potatoes (Irish or white)	acres	18,300	3,750	3,005	1,948	3,438	1,376	2,414	1,065	1,304
	bushels	1,372,449	319,372	255,220	132,970	224,838	87,511	172,568	87,243	92,727
Other vegetables	acres	9,120	1,985	3,843	545	1,597	329	305	316	200
Tobacco	acres	26,930	22,559	5	....	298	....	1,640	566	1,862
	pounds	42,193,196	35,479,206	6,410	70	400,953	250	1,900,964	826,586	3,578,575
Strawberries	acres	636	125	144	55	158	38	46	23	47
	quarts	1,239,553	199,673	489,060	124,736	155,603	58,219	67,247	40,967	104,048
Raspberries	acres	281	63	53	30	43	18	34	13	27
	quarts	267,781	74,352	60,658	17,235	34,170	10,692	27,864	10,025	32,785
Blackberries and dewberries	acres	120	27	13	8	42	6	13	3	8
	quarts	85,369	24,544	14,127	4,014	18,810	4,256	7,426	3,385	8,807
Cranberries	acres	296	....	7	14	240	16	....	14	5
	quarts	204,880	239	12,821	39,345	141,010	1,797	88	6,684	2,716
Apples	trees not of bearing age	266,405	64,334	62,581	23,435	32,702	17,798	29,641	22,572	13,342
	trees of bearing age	692,569	111,370	111,152	82,369	121,096	64,401	98,718	38,848	65,115
	bushels harvested	1,395,141	168,085	294,933	129,558	342,950	113,852	155,639	109,481	80,643
Peaches	trees not of bearing age	133,577	27,625	43,473	11,738	18,930	6,237	9,900	8,055	7,619
	trees of bearing age	495,750	125,408	137,890	43,816	68,699	11,972	20,208	52,793	34,964
	bushels harvested	194,990	58,401	67,634	6,253	35,672	2,181	6,062	13,479	5,308
Pears	trees not of bearing age	31,867	6,774	6,208	1,909	9,901	1,811	2,558	1,127	1,579
	trees of bearing age	59,985	11,464	11,987	7,454	9,375	4,903	7,327	3,590	3,885
	bushels harvested	57,162	11,540	12,162	5,648	8,448	4,691	7,088	3,861	3,724
Plums and prunes,	trees not of bearing age	9,065	2,032	1,170	959	1,641	719	1,199	354	991
	trees of bearing age	15,749	3,423	2,135	1,131	4,035	741	2,858	533	893
	bushels harvested	3,687	703	416	240	1,442	163	386	176	161
Cherries	trees not of bearing age	8,806	1,744	2,129	607	1,215	589	1,087	605	830
	trees of bearing age	13,759	2,381	3,325	809	2,736	677	2,253	824	754
	bushels harvested	1,436	288	338	174	399	36	84	70	47
Grapes	vines not of bearing age	57,247	15,775	24,559	1,071	5,567	465	1,360	4,181	4,269
	vines of bearing age	272,315	69,671	126,128	5,277	25,783	2,003	6,416	12,227	24,810
	pounds harvested	2,109,885	523,075	949,497	46,095	220,524	19,158	66,871	108,049	176,616

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